THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

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A PLEA FOR AN UNMUZZLED PRESS.

We venture with all deference emphatically to demur to the *obiter dictum* which fell yesterday from Sir James Hannen concerning the publication of news bearing upon the inquiry of the Special Commission. It is our bounden duty to make this protest not merely on behalf of the rightful liberties of the press, which as journalists it is alike our honour and our duty to defend, but on behalf of the interests of the Special Commission itself, which may be seriously prejudiced unless a greater latitude is permitted to the newspapers than that indicated yesterday by the presiding judge.

We do not of course in any way question the competence of the Commission to punish any one for doing anything which its members decide constitutes contempt of court. Sir James Hannen and his colleagues, we presume, have ample power under the Act to send, if they so pleased, any editor to gaol who printed any article whatever bearing upon the Land League and the Nationalist agitation. The power of a judge to commit for contempt of court is something like the power of a Russian autocrat. We are not therefore denying the legal authority of the judges to gag the press. That is absolute. But with all due respect even for the *obiter dictum* of a judge as experienced and as conscientious as Sir James Hannen, we must take exception to his ruling yesterday as to the responsibility of newspapers for the publication of reports of offences against the Commission being identical with that of those who committed such offences. The point had not been argued, and the judges, we feel confident, need only to have their attention called to the matter to see how untenable is the position which they have taken up.

The case arose in this way. On Friday night at a meeting of the Limerick League, certain members of that body referred to the evidence of Captain O'Shea before the Commission, and denounced the gallant captain with characteristic Hibernian hyperbole. A namesake of his denounced the captain as a dastard, a coward, and a cur, and, drawing the usual heavy draft upon posterity, declared that "O'Shea's name would be handed down to posterity "coupled with the infamy associated with that of Corydon "and other Irish informers." A telegram reporting this occurrence was sent to the *Standard* by its Limerick correspondent, and published by that paper on Saturday morning. As an interesting and even an important item of news we reprinted it in our issue of that day, merely adding a headline to call attention to the nature and significance of the news. It is understood that it was this paragraph to which the Attorney-General called the attention of the Commission yesterday, and it was in connection with this item of news that Sir James Hannen spoke as follows :—

> If it can be established that the language reported here has been used, it amounts to intimidation of the clearest possible kind, and would subject the persons guilty of using it to the action of the court.

To that we take no exception. But just as the incident was closing, Sir Charles Russell having remarked that his attention was called for the first time by his learned friend to what took place at Limerick, the Attorney-General interposed hastily, "It is scarcely necessary to say that I referred to a particular publication in the *Pall*—in the public press of London." Whereupon Sir James Hannen replied: "My observations apply equally to the thing said and the publication of it." It is to this last observation that we wish to address our respectful but earnest protest to the three judges.

We thank the Attorney-General for having associated the *Pall Mall Gazette* with a question which concerns so closely the liberties and privileges of the British press. In this particular instance we had not done more to merit the honour thus kindly thrust upon us than our contemporary, the *Standard*, to which, as the organ of his own party, the Attorney-General might naturally have felt disposed to accord whatever *kudos* was in his gift. But as the *Pall Mall Gazette* was handed up to the judges in order that the speeches which we reported might be censured, we have now the right to represent to the Commission that instead of their censure applying equally to the thing said, and to the publication of it, the more censurable was the thing said, the more incumbent it was upon us, as good citizens, to bring the matter before the attention of the public. The press is the watchdog of civilization. Sir James Hannen seems to declare that the watchdog who gives the alarm is equally guilty with the burglar whose presence causes the dog to bark. It is, of course, quite possible to publish things said in such a way as to make the publication itself intimidatory in its character, and in defence of such publication we have not a word to say. But merely to inform the public in London, as we did, that the Limerick Land Leaguers were abusing Captain O'Shea, so far from being calculated to intimidate any one, was of all things the best calculated to put a stop to such intimidation. Instead of being censured, the press in such a case deserves all praise. We trust, therefore, that Sir James Hannen will reconsider his dictum. It is the duty of newspapers to collect news. In the performance of this duty they will furnish valuable assistance to the Commission, and as in this case they will enable it to take precautions betimes against interference with its inquiries. Such a function is too important to be lightly abandoned in deference to the chance remark made by a judge on a question which had never been argued.

THE TRUE ISSUES IN THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.—II.

An Interview with the late Chairman of the Board.

The reputation of the present School Board for economy is a curious instance of what may be done by persistent assertion. The remaining portion of our interview with Mr. Buxton will show how ill-founded this reputation is. In the first instalment of the interview, Mr. Buxton had pointed out, it will be remembered, how the present Board had failed to make due provision for the future, and had turned children away from school :—

A Vanishing Quarter of a Million.

"But," said our representative, "cannot the present Board turn the edge of these issues by pointing triumphantly to their economy, to their reduced expenditure, and their reduced rate? Does not Mr. Diggle claim to be saving the ratepayers £250,000 a year?" "Yes," replied Mr. Buxton, "he does; but I should like him to find a professional accountant who would endorse his calculations. It is done by a series of unfounded assumptions and mystifications which are very astute, but hardly worthy of the Chairman. This Board, like all its predecessors, has made some useful economies, but its boasted reduction of the rate is fallacious. Let me in the first place give you the actual figures of the amounts levied in each year by the present and the preceding Boards :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1883—4	801,210	8	10	1886—7	1,128,046	10	3
1884—5	950,804	5	0	1887—8	1,070,325	10	0
1885—6	1,045,365	0	3	1888—9	1,028,883	16	2

Increased Expenditure by the Present Board.

Our representative examined the figures closely, but professed himself unable to discover the slightest traces of the vanishing quarter of a million. His perplexity was not diminished when Mr. Buxton proceeded to another set of figures. In this set Mr. Buxton compared the average annual amount levied by the two Boards respectively. The figures are (in round thousands) :—

Levied by the late Board		£932,000
Levied by the present Board.....		£1,075,000
Increased levy by the present Board		£143,000
But the late Board met an exceptionable charge of £125,000 for introducing the revised scale of teachers' salaries, or as an annual average.....		£42,000
Corrected increase		£185,000
While the present Board must have credit for educating an annual average of 50,000 more children, at a net cost of £2 per head ...	£100,000	
And for the increased annual average charge for the interest and repayment of loans.....	£80,746	
		£180,746
Leaving an increased cost for corresponding work of		£4,254

How Mr. Diggle juggles the Figures.

The present Board, it will thus be seen, has spent £4,000 a year more, relatively, than the late Board. This Mr. Diggle converts into a saving of £250,000 a year! Our representative expressed a natural curiosity to know how the trick was done. Mr. Buxton at once proceeded to enlighten him. "Mr. Diggle bases his calculation on utterly misleading data. Thus (1) he first of all com-

pares the precept for 1888-9, amounting to £1,028,813, with the precept for 1885-6, amounting to £1,045,365, as though he were comparing expenditures. But the expenditure of 1885-6 was less than the precept for the latter contained a sum of £25,000 on account of the introduction of a fixed rate of salaries to teachers. On the other hand, the expenditure of 1888-9 is estimated largely to exceed the precept of 1888-9, the income of the year including a balance from the previous year of £69,000, the result of a needlessly inflated estimate in 1886-7, whereas the income of 1885-6 includes a balance of only £18,000. (2) Secondly, we have no evidence that the expenditure of this year will correspond with the estimate. On the contrary, the half-year's returns show that the expenditure on school management has exceeded the estimate at the rate of £20,000 a year. I might point out to you," continued Mr. Buxton, "many other small items; but these larger ones will suffice to show you how Mr. Diggle plays with his figures."

AN INCREASED RATE AND INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

"But how is it," asked our representative, "if the expenditure of the present Board has been as high as that of the last, that the rate has been, as they assert reduced?" "The answer," said Mr. Buxton, "is very simple. There are two ways in which a rate can yield more money. One is by the rate being higher. The other is by the rateable value being higher. And the present Board have come in for a new and an increased assessment of London. The average rateable value during the period of the old Board was (in round numbers) 28½ millions; the average rateable value during the present Board has been considerably over 30½ millions. No wonder, then, that they have been able to reduce the rate. But observe that the reduction has only been on their own first year's rate." Here are the figures:—

	Pence.		Pence.
1883—4	6.86	1886—7	8.86
1884—5	8.00	1887—8	8.36
1885—6	8.64	1888—9	7.97
Average rate.....	7.83		8.39

"You see," explained Mr. Buxton, "they put the rate high for the first year—because they could represent it as due to us; but, as I have already explained, they at the same time prepared an inflated estimate, which afterwards gave them a balance to play with in order to produce a fictitious reduction."

A BUNDLE OF BROKEN PLEDGES.

"But this," said our representative, "is to trade on false pretences."

"I do not say that," rejoined Mr. Buxton; "but there is one thing I should like to add. I have shown you that Mr. Diggle's 'saving' is fictitious. He has not really done what he assumes to have done. And, on the other hand, I am glad to say his party have certainly left undone what, when they assumed office, they pledged themselves to do. I have here the financial statement introduced three years ago by Sir Richard Temple, Vice-Chairman of the Board and chairman of the Finance Committee. In it he summarized the programme for the new Board for reducing the expenditure. 'Financially,' he said, 'the very first of such means is a reduction in the teaching staff. Secondly, a stricter system is needed for the collection of school fees. Thirdly, renewed effort to revise the schedule of rates of fees.' Not one of these things has in fact been done. The rates of fees have not been raised. The school fees, so far from being more strictly collected, have been remitted on an unprecedentedly large scale, and, I believe, realize less per child than under the late Board. The teaching staff has not been reduced. I do not blame the Board for not having done these things. On the contrary, I rejoice that common sense prevailed, and the pledges were broken."

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

"And the conclusion of the whole matter, Mr. Buxton, is——?" —"Is just this," said Mr. Buxton, "that the ratepayers should give a vote to no one who does not accept the old motto which was adopted by the Board when it entered on its work eighteen years ago."

*AN IDYLL OF THE BERNESE LOWLANDS.**

STORIES which come out in numbers are always rather irritating to the reader, as the critical moment is kept too long in abeyance, so that by the time the climax is reached, we are apt to forget all that went before. This is notably the case with "Ulric, the Farm Servant," of which Mr. Ruskin has been editing an English translation, with an occasional interval of a year or two between consecutive numbers. However, as Gotthelf's novel is by no means of the "shilling shocker" order, and as Mr. Ruskin himself advises that it should only be taken in moderate doses, not "too much at a time"—perhaps the delays will not have very much signified. At any rate, the story is now complete. It is translated by Mrs. Firth from the original German, a French version being used whenever the phrases and idioms seemed to Mr. Ruskin "more graceful or expressive from the French." Finally, Mr. Ruskin has himself revised the whole, occasionally adding a running commentary whenever the characters seemed to him to require elucidation.

"Having been enabled," says the editor in his preface, "to lay before the English reader, in Miss Alexander's "Songs of Tuscany," the truth of Italian peasant character animated by sincere Catholic religion, I find it my next most instant duty to place in parallel light the more calculating and prosperous virtue of Protestant Switzerland." That the Swiss virtue is "more calculating" no one will deny who reads these pages—if even he have not gathered that fact already from summer touring in Switzerland. The book reflects as faithfully as a mirror the rural life of the Bernese peasants, who pursue the "even tenor of their way," as if there were nothing beyond their own little world. "French Switzerland" is their Ultima Thule, and is spoken of with awe by the simple inhabitants of these quiet vales. It is, however, quite a relief in these days of Mr. Rider Haggard, murder and bloodshed, to come upon anything so calm and so uneventful as this story of Gotthelf's. The hero, Ulric, is not (even when reclaimed from bad ways by his kind master, Farmer Boden) shown as especially attractive; he has a large proportion of the Swiss meanness, and, although honest and diligent, he seems to vegetate rather than to live. He does not seem to have deep feelings, and, before the real romance of his life comes, he thinks of choosing a wife very much as he would choose a cow at Berne market:—

Ulric liked a pretty and pleasant girl better than an ugly, repulsive one, but he was so possessed by the idea of advancing himself, that the prospect of a thrifty wife, with a few hundred crowns, had a strong attraction for him. Certainly she was very plain, but one gets used to that, and one does not think of it after a while; besides, all men cannot marry beautiful wives, and many would change the most lovely women in the world for the plainest, if they were less expensive and more industrious.

Here a woman is clearly regarded as so much money value; and Mr. Ruskin very properly appends a note to Ulric's calculations: Ulric, he says, "never becomes a hero: men who have the make of heroes in them do not care for money in youth—nor marry for it at any time."

The "ugly" girl's claims for consideration were the following:—

A good stock of linen, plenty of stockings, and four bodices, *two of which were new*, and enough of money besides (if she *did* set up housekeeping with any one) for two beds, a couple of cows, and, perhaps, a sheep.

This wedding list is worthy of consideration by those maidens who, like the "Duke's daughters" at whom Mr. Ruskin cavils, find a hundred pairs of boots and shoes necessary to a trousseau; and as for linen, take "the large in fifties, the small in hundreds," to say nothing of dresses!

However, Ulric remained obdurate, in spite of the cows and the sheep: he thought better of it, and reserved himself for the heroine, Freneli, an orphan, and servant at the farmhouse where Ulric, in process of "advancing himself," came to be engaged as head servant. The good Farmer Boden henceforth ceases to be his master, and only gives him advice when he needs it. Farmer Boden, by the way, as Mr. Ruskin says, is "the hero of the book"—the type of the entirely honest, just farmer—not hesitating to part with Ulric to his own loss when it becomes a question of the servant's advancement in life. His good wife "Eisi" is "merely average Swiss type." Her character is drawn with a minute skill and a tender mimicry worthy of Miss Austen. Here is a little scene between her and her sister-in-law on a visit from a neighbouring farm:—

Trini and Eisi walked together to the plantations; the spring-tails (a kind of vermin) had injured the flax, and the hemp had grown rather unevenly. This was a great trouble to Eisi. Trini congratulated herself inwardly because her sister-in-law's flax had suffered more than her own; she thought the crops had been better when *she* lived there; however, she did not seem to perceive anything amiss, but praised all that she saw. Some fine yellow turnips moved Trini to envy; she said she would pay any money for seed of that kind. When Eisi said she would give her some, *thinking to herself she might mix in some other sort*, Trini promised her some beans she had certainly never seen the like of—the pods were half a foot long, they were as broad as her thumb, and melted in the mouth like sugar. Eisi thanked her very much, but thought to herself, I must take something off that. She could not understand how Trini could have a kind of bean of which *she* had heard nothing. Eisi, we see, was a true Swiss housewife at heart!

Freneli, however, is of a different type. In her, Mr. Ruskin says (p. 329), "Gotthelf has joined . . the three perfections of womanly grace, of womanly honour, and of pure intellect." She has been obliged to work hard from her earliest infancy, an outcast, dependent on others for her bread. The farmhouse, called the "Steinbrucke," where she lives, the discontented, suspicious old master, Joggeli—his kindly old wife, and the "good-for-nothing" daughter are all drawn like so many Dutch portraits. The conception, indeed, of the daughter Elisi, "a sickly, idle thing, who can do nothing but a bit of knitting now and then in the chimney-corner," is not quite kind—we suspect it of being overdrawn, in contrast with that of the little housekeeper and maid-of-all-work, Freneli. Mr. Ruskin very truly remarks that "Freneli is raised beyond all hope of following her: and Elisi more wickedly foolish than any daughter of such a mother *could* have been." But there are some charming touches in Gotthelf's Elisi. In want of occupation, she amuses herself by making love to the head servant:—

She informed Ulric that her mother used to be quite thin in her youth and that the doctor had said that she also would get stout and rosy when she was married, for she had been a lovely child [observe here that stoutness is the Bernese standard of female beauty]. People used to stop to look at her. Even when she left home for one of the French cantons she was the most beautiful girl in the neighbourhood; she had skin as smooth as a mirror, and cheeks like opening roses. . . . But she had fallen ill, and been obliged to return home; her parents had been very harsh with her, and had made her work like an ordinary farmer's daughter; and she had only common food, such as the dogs would not eat in French Switzerland. Since then she had not had an hour's health. Then she related the history of her illnesses. . . . &c., &c.

However, Ulric is eventually thrown over, in favour of a cotton merchant, a grand gentleman with a "flashing gold chain" and doubtful antecedents. The descriptions of the cotton merchant's visit and courtship, as well as other rather lengthy portions of Gotthelf's book, have been wisely curtailed by Mr. Ruskin in his capacity of editor; but it seems

* "Ulric, the Farm Servant. A Story of the Bernese Lowland." By Jeremias Gotthelf. Translated from the original German by Juha Firth. Revised and Edited, with Notes by John Ruskin. (Orpington: George Allen. 1888-8.)

almost a pity to have left out one little scene between Elisi and her mother, which contains the following characteristic touch :—

"Hush, now," said the mother. "It seems to me any one might be cleverer than you, and yet a terrible lot of money was spent on you, and you have been to French Switzerland. But where there are no natural gifts what can one do?"

The two closing numbers of the book—which deal with Freneli's and Ulric's love affairs—are much the prettiest; although one feels all the time that the high-souled Freneli is a little thrown away upon even such an honest boor as Ulric. However, she manages to improve him a little; and finally they decide to become tenants of Joggeli's farm, while the old couple retire. Then they are married, the minister reads them a homily (in which we are glad to see that Ulric is cautioned against "the sin of avarice"), and we should like them to "live happily ever after;" but apparently their troubles are not ended even yet, for "they had many a hard struggle before they attained to an even path and a steady aim—of which, perhaps (adds Mr. Ruskin), if the reader cares to hear, he may yet be told a little in the summer days." Our extracts will perhaps have served to awaken, in those not already acquainted with Gotthelf, an interest in an author of whom Mr. Ruskin says that he combined "the penetrative and imaginative faculty of Scott with the practical common sense of Sydney Smith," and whose subtle reading of character is at any rate a relief after the slipshod sensationalism of most current fiction.

Mrs. Firth deserves much praise for her accurate and spirited translation of a difficult text. That the difficulty must have been very great the reader will understand when he hears that Carlyle's niece (who began translating the book for Mr. Ruskin ten years ago) had to give it up in despair, and that Carlyle himself, though he "goaded her on with cruel jibes," admitted after reading "Ulric" that "he could at no period of his life have translated it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET—NEW STYLE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You will greatly oblige by allowing me to state that this afternoon I have received a letter from the Lord Mayor Elect as follows :—

Dear Mr. Charrington,—Mr. Sheriff Newton and I have decided to ask you to permit us to bear the expense of feeding and entertaining 2,000 poor people on the 9th of November, and for this purpose we send you a cheque for £150—that being, as we understand, about the cost for that number. The only condition we wish to impose is that those who are entertained shall be very poor, without distinction of creed.—I am, dear Mr. Charrington, yours faithfully, JAMES WHITEHEAD.

If any other charitably disposed people will follow this kind and noble example, I shall be thankful to receive any further contributions, as we have issued tickets and made arrangements for 3,000 people.—Yours obediently,

November 6. FREDK. N. CHARRINGTON,
Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.

AN APPEAL FOR A BALACLAVA HERO.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

Honour the charge they made,
Honour the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred.

SIR,—The above closing lines of the Laureate's poem vividly recurred to me on noticing the death of Mr. George Loy-Smith, late R.S.M. of the 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, who was the last to leave the "valley of death" after that historic charge. It is some years since I had the honour of meeting Mr. Loy-Smith, but the memory of the man and the open honesty of his character will never be forgotten by me. He was, I believe, the sole surviving non.-com officer who took part in the charge of the six hundred, and for many years has been accustomed to preside at the annual dinner held by the few soldiers who still live to draw their pensions and remember "how they rode onward." For a long time Mr. Loy-Smith, who entered the army in his fifteenth year, has resided comfortably with his family at 25, Laurel-grove, Penge, enjoying the retirement he had so well earned and was entitled to, both on account of his long services and the medals he had won for distinguished conduct on the battle-field. Suffering under a painful disease, he recently entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital in order that he might be operated on for his complaint under the best surgical skill. The hero's days were, however, numbered, and he died in hospital on the 16th of October last, before the period fixed for the operation. His remains were interred in Elmer's End cemetery. He was quietly laid to rest without any military display whatever, yet the grave was a mass of wreaths; and not the least moved among those who paid a last tribute of respect was one with whom he had fought side by side at Balaclava and survived to return when "they rode back—but not the Six Hundred."

And now, Sir, the reason for this letter. Immediately on the death of her husband Mrs. Loy-Smith advised the authorities at the War Office of his decease, and, having the soldier spirit of her dead hero, a feeling that must compel the heartfelt sympathy of every one, she asked permission that a gun carriage might be sent to convey her husband's body to its last resting-place. After some delay this humble request was refused by his Royal Highness, Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge. There may of course have been Governmental or other reasons for the refusal of a wife's simple request, but it seems hard, very hard, with the words of Tennyson ringing in our ears, and deep, indeed, must have been the disappointment of the soldier's widow. In conclusion, I would, with your approval, suggest, Sir, to your readers that some small thing be done in honour of the memory of this man: either let there be erected, by voluntary subscription, a substantial memorial over the spot where he rests; or, and this, for aught I know, might be still better, after suitably marking the soldier's grave, let the balance of the subscriptions be devoted to forming some little fund for the benefit of the widow and daughters, now totally unprovided for.—I have the honour to be, yours faithfully,

King's Bench-walk, Temple, Nov. 3. JAMES GREENWOOD,
Late District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.

AN IDEALIZED PICTURE OF EMPEROR WILHELM II.

A MORE important publication than Count Douglas's recent contribution to the "Emperor literature" is a pamphlet entitled "Kaiser Wilhelm II.," from the pen of Dr. Hinzpeter, who was the present German Emperor's tutor from the young Prince's eleventh year till he came to man's estate, having the entire charge of his education. The picture which is given of the Emperor in the present pamphlet (from which we published several extracts at the time of its first appearance in Germany) is therefore the result and quintessence of the psychological photographs taken day by day by the tutor. It could be wished that the picture which the Professor thus constructs had more likeness to the picture which the young Emperor draws of himself by his public words and deeds.

As an apology for the publication of the pamphlet Dr. Hinzpeter pleads that for over twenty years he has been enabled to follow the development of Prince William's individuality, while for more than half that time it was his duty to make the youth's character his first study. He then goes on to point out that from the union of Guelph energy and Hohenzollern idealism and self will sprang a human being of remarkably strong individuality; a boy who, notwithstanding his girlish appearance and painful awkwardness, resulting from the imperfect development of his left arm, was from his earliest childhood determined to overcome all difficulties which both his physical defect and the obstacles of his position presented to him.

METAL TOO HARD TO BE STAMPED BY ANY COINER.

It was easy to teach him measured movements, polite speech and manners, manly exercise, and conversation in foreign languages, for neither physical nor intellectual means were lacking, and his sensible reflection made him quickly acknowledge that submission to outward discipline was unavoidable. With the zeal for doing his duty which is inborn in him, and with the indifference—also inborn—to material comforts and enjoyments, his submission to the school or regimental regulations—at that time so much admired in him—was easily brought about, as was also the otherwise rather difficult art of representation. But the easier it was to succeed with all these outward accomplishments, the more difficult it was to get hold of his inward being, and to lead and develop it in a certain direction. His hard nature rebelled even against the training of his thoughts. The superabundance of ideas and feelings to which the children of Sovereigns are exposed from their earliest childhood results often in a certain flightiness of thought and bluntness of feeling, and it is one of the most important tasks of the tutors of princes to fight against this fatal lack of power of concentration. This was difficult with a nature like that of Prince William, and only the utmost strictness and the energetic co-operation of all the competing authorities could check his resistance, till, under the influence of awakening consciousness, his own will came to their aid, and all difficulties were soon removed. But the inward being of the growing Prince remained uninfluenced even by the sometimes very powerful pressure of the methodically advancing authorities; he developed always according to his own nature, and outward influences might touch, modify, direct, but they never materially altered him. Thus he has inherited from his talented mother a certain talent for artistic work, and a warm appreciation for all artistic creations; from his simple, liberal-minded father, a full exemption from all the conceits of rank and from all narrowness concerning position; from the philosophic reasonings of his tutor, a certain inclination for discussion and argument, but even the influence of these highest authorities has never been overwhelming; nobody has been able to stamp the hard metal. This might sometimes have seemed to be the case, and many delusions have arisen on account of it, the destruction of which led afterwards to bitter feelings of disappointment; but his own nature has always remained the same. This strong, peculiar plant took for its nourishment, from all which was offered to it, only that which it wanted for its individual development, assimilating it in its healthy growth.

THE YOUNG EAGLE SOARING IN HIS OWN SPHERE.

Referring to the Prince's wide education, Dr. Hinzpeter says: "Wherever he was placed during the various phases of his development, he used to take part in the life and aspirations of the circle in which he moved, but he has never given himself entirely up to them, and always retained the independence of his feelings and of his judgment. This has occasioned many disappointments, and called forth many complaints of his being untrustworthy, ungrateful, and even heartless, but these complaints are as unjust as they are natural. The discomfort of a hen which has hatched a duck's egg and afterwards sees the duckling in the water is proverbial and natural, but complaints or reproaches as to the bad taste or the perverseness of the duckling's instinct would not meet with much sympathy. Even the old eagles themselves have no right to blame the young eagle who chooses the sphere for his soarings; but that he should be taught by others is as undesirable as it is improbable."

THE EMPEROR'S CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

In speaking of the Prince as he appears after he has stood the "fire test" of being taken into the political confidence of his grandfather, his father, and Prince Bismarck, Dr. Hinzpeter says:—"Affection, admiration, and gratitude are very important and active elements in his life. They are necessary conditions of his well-being, giving him his peculiar attractiveness by their abundance and warm reality. Without his admiration for his mother, his boundless adoration of his grandfather and his father, his sincere affection for his brother, his deep love to his wife and his children, his whole appearance, as it stands before the eyes of all men, a pleasant picture of humanity, would be quite incomprehensible."

"RIPENED IN THE SCHOOL OF ADVERSITY."

The almost tropically rapid development of the young Prince who was to overflowing full of words and demonstrations (says Dr. Hinzpeter) into a quiet, reserved, dignified ruler, is the result of the deep impressions which the last terrible years of incomparably tragic occurrences have left on his mind. The boundless grief for his deeply-lamented grandfather, for his long-suffering father, and his unspeakably unhappy mother, could not but hurry the development of a nature in which thought and will rested on a foundation of warm and noble feeling."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

We do not think that Lord Salisbury's explanation of the joint crusade against the slave trade upon which he has entered, at the bidding of Prince Bismarck, will commend itself very much to the good opinion of Great Britain. It might have been thought that any joint action against the slave trade would have commanded the enthusiastic support of the nation which has maintained almost single-handed the war against that infamous system; but Lord Salisbury has so mismanaged our affairs on the East African Coast, by truckling to Germany in the past, that very few will believe that his acceptance of German co-operation is as innocent as it appears to be. Of course if Germany and France will each do the work which they have hitherto shirked, in patrolling the seas haunted by the Arab slavers, well and good. But if that is all, why were the missionaries recommended to retire? It was that step which has, naturally enough, so much prejudiced the Ministerial scheme.

What the Government really seems to be contemplating is a universal blockade of Africa to prevent the importation of arms and ammunition at any point along the African coast. According to the *Daily Telegraph*—

The Sultan of Turkey will be applied to for his co-operation in Egypt and Tripoli; the French Government that they should take measures in Tunis; England, Italy and France will be asked to co-operate in the Red Sea, and the assistance of Portugal also will be invoked.

Lord Salisbury says:—

I do not believe that our operations at sea to prevent the exportation of slaves or the importation of arms, seeing that it is a thing, *so far as the exportation of slaves goes*, we have done for many years, can add in any appreciable degree to the danger in which the lives of those excellent men stand.

Then why did he recommend the missionaries to retire? Bishop Smythies has telegraphed that the danger comes from the proposed interdict on the importation of arms. This, Lord Salisbury admits, is a new development of our policy, and it is as infantile and absurd a proposition as others which have emanated from the Germans when they dealt with subjects on which they have no experience. You cannot blockade Africa.

The Home Secretary last night, in reply to Mr. Pickersgill, made the following very guarded reference to Mr. Monro's resignation:—

Mr. Monro, to my great regret, thought it necessary to resign the office of Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police on account of differences of opinion between himself and the Commissioner on questions of police administration.

Considering that Mr. Monro's resignation is the outward and visible sign of the utter disintegration and demoralization which prevail in Scotland-yard, Mr. Matthews must be congratulated upon the success with which he evaded a difficult question. He did so with considerable dexterity, and without saying anything which was absolutely false.

When General Ignatieff was asked a question concerning his theory and practice of veracity, he replied that he always spoke the truth, but that he did not feel it necessary always to speak the whole truth. The Russian's maxim prevails at the Home Office. Otherwise Mr. Matthews, if he had spoken his whole mind and uttered the whole truth, would probably have had to answer Mr. Pickersgill somewhat in the following fashion:—

Mr. Monro, to my great regret, found himself compelled to resign the office of Assistant-Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, owing to the utter impossibility of working harmoniously with the Chief Commissioner, whose imperious self-will has thrown Scotland-yard into confusion. When you have a Chief Commissioner who mistakes autocracy for discipline, and imagines a Major-General is competent to direct the Criminal Investigation Department, it is not surprising that Mr. Monro should resign, and that the detective force should have hopelessly broken down.

Official etiquette, of course, forbade such a frank confession, but how much poor Mr. Matthews must wish that for once he could have liberated his mind, and so rid himself of his headstrong subordinate!

"I hope," writes our special correspondent at Birmingham, "that you will find space for Mr. Morley's fine, I had almost written entrancing, peroration." Here, then, it is:—

What we have to do is to get as soon as we can to those questions which affect the daily life of our people. Dominions, thrones, principalities, and powers—I care little for them, except so far as they are instrumental in making more men happier, and happier in a better way. Most of us here care, I think, only for politics as they directly or indirectly, remotely or immediately, lead to more light, more comfort being shed into the cottage and the home. (Cheers.) We want to get—whether in this island or in Ireland, or in our wide-spread realm all over the surface of the globe—we want to make the home, however humble it may be, better and brighter. If we are animated by that spirit, if we walk with prudence, depend upon it that when the time comes, whether we live to be old or are cut off early, we shall at least lay down our work with the satisfaction of knowing, the great among us and the small among us, that we have not borne it in vain. (Loud cheers.)

It is never fair to judge of any rhetorical effort apart from the expression and gesture which accompanied it, and from the feeling of the audience to which it was attuned. But, looking only at the reported words, one can see that there is a simplicity and a directness in this peroration which is often wanting in Mr. Morley's speeches. "It is now well within his power," adds our correspondent, "to take a front rank place as an out-of-doors leader of the people of England." Mr. Morley has at any rate found the way to the heart of one member of his audience.

The *Times* tells Mr. Morley this morning in nearly so many words that he lied when he said that at the time of the Round Table Conference Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington were both in favour of a legislative authority at Dublin. But the fact is notorious. There was never any meaning in the "conditions" which Lord Hartington attached to Home Rule, unless he was in favour of, or not opposed to, Home Rule itself. Of course he disputes this now; but then what pledge on any question is there which the "anti-Liberal Liberals" (as Mr. Gladstone called them yesterday) have not disavowed by this time?

President Cleveland's vigorous efforts to gain a rise out of his opponents by showing that he can be as anti-British as any one else seems to have failed. According to the telegrams to hand this morning the election of General Harrison is practically settled. The Democrats seem to have carried the solid South, the Republicans the solid North, while New York, the pivot State seems to have gone against Cleveland after all. It is too soon to speculate as to the result of the change which has thus been effected in the situation in the States. Whatever sympathy may have existed in this country for President Cleveland was dispelled when it became evident that the chosen representative of the mugwumps was as ready to stoop to "smart" electioneering tricks even in the international field as any hardened wirepuller in the train of Mr. Blaine. So far as we are concerned, President Cleveland's disappearance is probably all to the good.

We do not believe for a moment that General Gourko ever made the speech that is attributed to him by the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. General Gourko is a great general, and in command of perhaps the most important military post in Russia. We should require other evidence than that of an Austrian version of a Cracow rumour that he has so far forgotten himself, even after dinner, as to indulge in the silly and bombastic threats imputed to him in the *Daily Telegraph* to-day. Any General in Gourko's position who declared that the Russian army would cross the frontier without mobilizing in twenty-four hours would proclaim himself such an ass as to be unfit to be trusted any longer in a responsible position; and, whatever may be said about General Gourko, he is no fool.

The supporters of Denominational Education are wise in their generation, and wiser than the Commission which was packed in their favour. They decided at the Conference yesterday that it was inexpedient to ask for subsidies from the rates for their schools. This judicious resolution was due, not to any tenderness for the ratepayers' pocket, but only to the conviction that rate-aid could not fairly be asked, or, rather, could not be had, without popular control. Therein they are perfectly right.

The only new declaration of political principles which Mr. Gladstone made yesterday was his adhesion to payment of members. The declaration was not indeed very lucid; but the principle seems to be clearly conceded by the following passage, in which, after dwelling on the importance of increasing the Labour element in the House, Mr. Gladstone went on to say:—

In my opinion it ought to be the object and thought and care of public men to consider, and I for myself should think it a very high honour if I were asked to think of any manner of means whereby that difficulty as regards the pecuniary case of the working man could be removed in some manner entirely consistent with his absolute honour and independence, and with his perfect impartiality and equality—(cheers)—with his colleagues whom he meets with in the walls of the House of Commons. And if any plan of that kind can be devised, I shall consider it a great honour to suggest it, and a very plain duty to support it. (Cheers.)

But is not the only way of paying working men members without jeopardizing their "perfect impartiality and equality with their colleagues" to pay those colleagues also?

The appointment of Dr. Sumner, just announced, to be Suffragan Bishop of Guildford, in the diocese of Winchester, reminds one of the parlous state of collapse of the episcopate at the present time. Dr. Harold Browne, of Winchester, whose infirmity has necessitated this appointment, is but one of seven Bishops who are just now incapacitated from work. The aged prelates of St. Asaph's and St. Albans' are both past work, though we are glad to hear that the former has recovered slightly from his serious illness. The Bishop of Truro has still to

be restrained from work; while he of Rochester has been ordered abroad for his health. Then the Bishop of Durham lies so ill at Bournemouth that he has had to appoint a coadjutor in Dr. Sandford; the Bishop of Southwell, who is forbidden to undertake any evening work, contemplates leaving his diocese, in order to recruit himself. It might be well for the Church if one or two of these dignitaries were to follow the example set by Dr Mackarness, who lately resigned his bishopric, feeling that he would be unable again to rule his diocese.

THE BOOKS MR. GLADSTONE BUYS.

I FREQUENTLY spend a leisure hour (writes a correspondent) in poring over catalogues and wondering at the strange destiny which so often attends upon Other People's Books. Who sells all the folios and quartos and octavos —all the books old and new, good, bad, and indifferent, very rare and very common—books very precious and utterly worthless—which fill the catalogues of the dealers in such commodities? Why should a fine copy of the "Acta Sanctorum," in a hundred and thirty volumes or thereabouts, be obtainable at a second-hand bookshop? How did it get there? Through how many hands has it passed from those of the original owner to those of the present vendor? Was it inherited by some graceless heir, who, sublimely indifferent to the sorrows and sufferings, miracles and martyrdoms which its pages record with such edifying, if wearisome, particularity, lost no time in converting it into "coin of the realm"? Or the original black letter edition of St. Augustine's "Manuell, or Booke of Contemplation of Christ," dated 1577—of which a reprint was made some years ago—how did that slip into a second-hand collection? One knows that ever and anon some great library—long the glory, perhaps, of a noble house—is dispersed to meet the needs of an impecunious descendant; and that in this way books of great value drift upon far-off shores, but these melancholy shipwrecks are not frequent enough to supply the vast number of Other People's Books which are always on sale. At all events, it seems a tolerably profitable business; and those engaged in it are, as a rule, distinguished by their intelligence and urbanity, as if the life-long contact with books had a distinctly elevating and humanizing influence. Sometimes you may pick up in conversation with them many curious or interesting facts bearing upon the history of Other People's Books, and investing them with quite an individuality. Thus it happened to me lately to gather together a few apt illustrations of Mr. Gladstone's omnivorousness as a reader from a well-known dealer in second-hand literary wares, Mr. Downing, of Birmingham. Two of his catalogues having come into my hands, bearing certain private marginal marks, he was good enough, in reply to my inquiries, to inform me (after a little hesitation) that they indicated the books which had been purchased from the said catalogues by Mr. Gladstone, and duly forwarded to Hawarden. "The Castle" being already lined thickly with books from basement to attic, it is difficult to imagine where room would be found for Mr. Gladstone's latest purchases; just as, if one considers the ever-pressing demands on his time and strength, it becomes difficult to imagine when he would find leisure to read them. However this may be, I was much struck—and I think the reader will be—by the diversified character of Mr. Gladstone's selection, and saw in it an interesting illustration of that many-sidedness which is, perhaps, the most extraordinary feature of his genius.

Thus, among his orders, I noticed a complete copy of that exceedingly handy edition of the British poets known as "the Aldine" (in 52 vols.). Then there was Weymouth's "Early English Pronunciation, with Especial Reference to Chaucer"—which would seem to show that the Liberal leader is embarking on the study of Early English. But this is probably an erroneous assumption. At least, it is not safe, as Mrs. Oliphant says, to conclude that Mr. Gladstone is unacquainted with anything! His theological proclivities will account for his purchase of the writings of Bishop Ellicott (in six vols., 1860—1869); and his former connection with the University as Lord Rector for his choice of Sir Alexander Grant's very valuable "Story of the University of Edinburgh during the First Three Hundred Years." Immersed in Sir William Hamilton's "Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic" (edited by Mansel and Veitch, 1839), he will forget the gay audacities of Mr. Balfour and the objurgations of Mr. Goschen. I find also set down to him the scarcest, and, I suppose, the most valuable, of the Manx Society's publications (1860)—Oliver's "Monumenta Insulæ Mannie," to which he may have been attracted, perhaps, by the recollection that the Isle of Man enjoys a very considerable amount of Home Rule.

The Rev. H. N. Oxenham's "Short Studies, Ethical and Religious" (on such subjects as Witchcraft, Mysticism, and Scepticism), and his "Short Studies in Ecclesiastical History and Biography" (on Pagan Art, Miracle Plays, Iconoclasm, and Latin Christianity), would, for more than one reason, appeal to Mr. Gladstone's sympathies. "Acts of the Church, 1532—1885: the Church of England her own Reformer, as testified by the Records of her Convocation" (by S. W. Joyce, 1886), may have had some connection with a recent monograph on Queen Elizabeth's ecclesiastical policy. I cannot attempt to conjecture the reasons that influenced Mr. Gladstone in his choice of William Jordan's "Autobiography," which has always seemed to the present writer a very dull book, but no doubt it was wanted for some practical purpose; since it is abundantly evident that Mr. Gladstone buys books as tools, and not for the mere sake of acquisition. Mrs. Orr's "Handbook to Robert Browning's Works" (1886) is another selection of interest. So is Bishop Burnet's "Lives and Sufferings of the English Martyrs, from Henry IV. to the Reformation" (1755), and "A Discourse concerning the Origine and Properties of Wind, with an Historicall Account of Hurricanes and other Tempestuous Winds," by R. Shaw (Oxford, 1671). But the wide range of Mr. Gladstone's intellectual curiosity is still better proved by such purchases as these: "Cérémonies Funèbres de toutes les Nations, par le Sieur Muret" (Paris, 1679); W. Gilbert's "Lucrezia Borgia: a Biography;" the Abbé Banier's "Mythology and Fables of the Ancients Explained from History," an English translation (1739); and "The Sibylline Oracles, translated from the Greek, and compared with the Sacred Prophesies, especially Daniel and the Revelations, and showing that the Oracles are exactly fulfilled," by Sir John Floyer (1713). Mr. Gladstone's well-known musical tastes will account, perhaps, for the last book on his list of purchases —"The History of the Violin," by Sandys and Forster (1864).

Altogether I think the reader will be of opinion that the selection affords a very interesting insight into the versatility of Mr. Gladstone's mind, its extraordinary freshness and vigour, and the eagerness with which it takes up the most opposite subjects, apparently unwilling to leave unexplored any field of intellectual inquiry. A.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Birch, A.R.A., has just completed his marble statue of Lord Beaconsfield and set it up in the Junior Carlton Club, where it is voted a great success. The sculptor is at present engaged on a statue of the Queen for the Maharanah of Oodeypore, and a bust of the late Professor Robertson. In addition to this, his statuette of the Marquis of Exeter and his ideal figure of a water nymph for Sydney are in the caster's hands, so that it will be seen that even in these times of artistic depression the hands of a successful sculptor are pretty full.

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At the "Royal day" at the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours the Prince of Wales bought two pictures—Mr. George Morton's "After the Dance," a pretty, nude, reclining figure, and a little cattle-piece by Mr. Sidney Cooper, R.A., one of the artist's latest.

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Now that five new works by Constable have been added to the National Gallery, the time is now near at hand, it is to be hoped, when Constable will have a room all to himself. Students will then certainly be able to learn more from the "Constable Room" than they can from the "Turner Room;" for Constable is within the reach and understanding of the student, and Turner is generally far beyond them. It is curious to walk through the Gallery on "students' days," and observe how the newest comers always seek to begin where Turner left off.

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It is gratifying to learn that the proposal made in these columns has been adopted by the organizers of the National Association for the Advancement of Art, of which the first congress is to be held at the beginning of next month. The talk of the meeting is to be supplemented by exhibitions of applied and decorative art, which is the only way to get any practical good out of the movement. The exhibition will be held in the Walker Art Gallery of articles requiring floor space, and in the Liverpool Art Club for those requiring wall space. It behoves the committee to see that the works to which they are about to affix the imprimatur of the Association's approval shall be worthy of it, to which end severe selection should be exercised. Mr. Walter Crane and Mr. MacMurdo have taken the arrangements in hand.

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The latest portrait painted of Mr. Gladstone—that by Mr. Thaddeus—has just been mezzotinted by Mr. Frank Sternberg, under the supervision of Professor Herkomer. It is said that the new Birmingham Gladstone Club is anxious to obtain a portrait of the object of its adoration. Does the committee know of this interesting canvas, I wonder?

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Gustave Doré once declared that between the years 1850 and 1870 he had earned no less than £280,000 with his pencil! A very considerable portion of this money came from England, where his popularity was never for a moment in doubt. His *magnum opus*—the illustrations to the Holy Bible—is now likely to be more popular than ever, as Messrs. Cassell and Co. are about to republish it in halfpenny weekly numbers for the benefit of juvenile, and otherwise short, purses.

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Mr. M. Phipps Jackson, the art critic of the *Daily Chronicle*, has returned to the charge, and once more attacked the present system of picture framing —his favourite "mission." He very properly complains of the arbitrary surrounding of all pictures with a meaningless piece of gilt joinery, which only a sense of convention permits us to accept in silence. Some of our greatest artists design their own frames—but even then the eternal dull gold is a more or less uncompromising border between the subject of the picture and the wall on which it is hung. But Mr. Phipps Jackson does not tell us what the substitute is to be.

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The exhibition of the Nineteenth Century Art Society is a very depressing one, which even the few good things in it cannot leaven. With the Oil Institute in full swing and this commercial society on co-operative principles, we surely ought to see something of the much-talked-of masterpieces rejected of the Royal Academy. Most of the best works of the Institute have been painted for that exhibition. What, then, becomes of the loudly-bewailed seven thousand?

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It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a statement passed current in the London as well as the Paris press, that Sir Frederick Leighton had been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Vienna. I have seen a letter from Sir Frederick referring to this supposed election, in which he says: "Bad as my memory is—*very* bad—I could hardly have forgotten the circumstance. I can only say I know nothing of it."

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Mr. Phené Spiers, master of the Architectural School of the Royal Academy, has begun a series of lectures on the "History of Architecture," in the Ladies' Department of King's College. This is a new departure, which might well be followed elsewhere. Mr. Spiers, I believe, has in his day carried off all the Academy medals for architecture, and counts many of the rising architects of the day among his pupils. M. H. S.

At Home and Abroad.

It is stated in Vienna that Sir Augustus Paget is about to resign his position as British Ambassador, and will be succeeded by Sir Clare Ford.

The Queen has given directions for the promotion of Mr. Henry Arthur Blake, C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland, to the rank of Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Pending the Presidential election, which took place yesterday, no further action has been taken in the matter of the Fisheries question since the rejection of the Treaty by the Senate.

Yesterday's final elections to the Prussian Landtag are understood to have left the strength of the different parties practically unaltered.

The whips anticipate that the remainder of the session will occupy rather over six weeks, the prorogation taking place about the 20th of December.

The race for the Melbourne Cup was run at Melbourne yesterday, with the following result:—Mentor, one; Tradition, two; Yeoman, three.

The ferry steamer *Mongola* sank yesterday after being in collision with the tug boat *Clive*, near Calcutta. About sixty persons were drowned.

The *Pesther Lloyd* learns from Brussels that the Italian Crown Prince is, ere long, to be betrothed to Princess Clementine, younger daughter of the King of the Belgians.

The Chamber of Deputies yesterday ratified the Convention for the exchange of postal money orders between France and the various British Colonies, through the medium of the General Post Office in London.

Three German visitors at Nice having been denounced as spies, two of them took to flight. The third, however, was arrested at his hotel, and a packet of cartridges for the Lebel rifle was found on him.

The election of the new Warden of Keble takes place next week, and it is expected that the Rev. Charles Gore, Principal of the Pusey House, will be chosen to succeed Mr. Talbot.

The report of the Currency Commission was issued yesterday. The Commissioners recommend the United Kingdom to join with the United States, Germany, and the Latin Union in re-establishing a bi-metallic system.

Arrangements have been completed for holding a great Liberal Unionist conference and demonstration in Glasgow on February 12 next. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., will attend.

Mr. Thomas Lewis, principal clerk of the Pay Office, Supreme Court, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Paymaster-General for Supreme Court business, in the place of the late Mr. G. E. Skinner.

Bradley, the man in charge of the Southend pierhead, was on Monday the recipient of a handsome clock and a purse of £50, presented to him by the inhabitants of Southend, in recognition of his bravery in having saved nineteen people from drowning at various times.

A singular incident took place yesterday in the Mersey. A large river float was observed at the mouth of the river aground and on fire. The crew escaped in their boat, and the rising tide extinguished the flames, but the vessel remained aground.

The first-class waiting-room at the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway was, early yesterday morning, partially wrecked by the 12.17 A.M. train from Paddington, the engine driving a carriage truck, which was standing in the way, through the west wall of the building.

At Manners Colliery, Ilkeston, yesterday, workmen were attempting to fix a new boiler, weighing twelve tons. A screw-jack slipped from its place, and the huge boiler fell upon a man named Townsend. He was frightfully mangled, and died almost instantly. Another man had his arm broken.

The epidemic of measles which has during the past month caused hundreds of deaths in North Staffordshire seems to increase in severity. In one small suburb of Hanley alone twenty-four deaths took place last week. Adults are being attacked almost as freely as children.

Frank Hall, a seaman, was committed at the Lambeth police-court yesterday for trial at the Old Bailey, charged with being concerned in attempting to murder a woman named Brett, who was recently found at Hornby-road, Peckham, with her throat cut.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday, T. A. Nixon pleaded guilty of embezzlement from his employers, who had taken him into their service although he had suffered five years' penal servitude for a similar offence. He was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, commanding in India, has just sent to London a very handsome engraved Burmese silver bowl, made at Myetmayo, and weighing 72 oz., which he has presented as a Challenge Prize to the 2nd City of London Rifles, of which corps he is honorary colonel.

Private communications have passed between some of those interested in the Sunday Closing Bill and certain members of the Government with a view of ascertaining when the discussion on the second reading, for which the Government promised a day, could be brought on; but it has not as yet been found possible to arrange what evening should be set apart for that purpose.

Lord Newborough's remains were interred yesterday in the churchyard at Llandwrog, in Nantlle Vale, Carnarvonshire. The chief mourners were his grandson—the present peer—the Hon. Charles Wynn, the Hon. Frederick Wynn, sons of the deceased, and Lord Hill and Mr. Murray Gladstone, sons-in-law.

General Dormer has returned to Cairo, having completed a tour of inspection to Assouan, Korosko, Wady Halfa, and nine other posts on the Nile. The General expresses himself much pleased with the defences of Assouan, Korosko, and Wady Halfa, and highly commends the defensive measures taken on the frontier and at the river posts.

It is understood that Lord Hartington's Committee engaged in considering the system of administration of the army and navy has nearly completed its work. Lord Charles Beresford has given Lord Hartington private intimation of his intention to-morrow to ask whether the Committee will report before the prorogation.

Emily Noakes, a young woman, was charged at the Westminster police-court yesterday with deserting her infant. The child, a girl of eighteen months, was found under the stairs in St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, on Wednesday morning. It was very cold and hungry, and is now in the infirmary, suffering from bronchitis. The prisoner was remanded.

The deaths registered in London last week, 1,613, were 27 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The death rate per thousand, which was 21.2 in the previous week, declined to 19.7. In the first five weeks of the current quarter the rate averaged 19.2, and was 0.1 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1878-87.

GERMANY, ENGLAND, AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

LORD SALISBURY'S STATEMENT.

When the House of Lords met last night Lord Harrowby asked the Prime Minister what were the intentions of the Government in reference to Zanzibar.

The Bishop of Carlisle mentioned that, by an almost unanimous resolution, the committee of the Universities Mission had expressed their opinion that combined operations by England and Germany would be fraught with injurious results to the friendly relations between the natives and the English missionaries.

Lord Salisbury explained that the German Government had come to the conclusion that it was necessary to take effective measures for preventing the kind of traffic on which the slave traders had long subsisted as regarded that part of the coast which was under German influence. It had asked our co-operation in steps to prevent the importation of arms and the exportation of slaves; and he thought it right that we should so co-operate in purely naval action. By so doing we were upholding the influence of the Sultan of Zanzibar. Then a consideration which appeared to his mind to be decisive was that the arrangement would remove the great difficulty we had to struggle against in attempting to suppress the slave trade—namely, the refusal of France to give us a right to search vessels sailing under her flag. Germany and England had approached the French Government on this subject; and while that Government was unwilling to depart from the traditions of France in those matters, it had expressed itself content to look upon a blockade such as was proposed by Germany and England as carrying with it the right of searching any vessel under whatever flag it might be running. The French Government was going further, and would send a vessel to act with us in the operation which was about to be undertaken. If this country had refused the co-operation of Germany and France, it would have been exposing its sincerity to much suspicion. He did not believe that the proposed operations at sea could add in any appreciable degree to the danger in which the missionaries stood. On the contrary, he was of opinion that, if this traffic was destroyed, an additional security would be found for the life of every missionary in Africa.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives the following as describing what has been decided upon by the English and German Governments:—

It appears that the German Government is extremely satisfied with the result of the negotiations which Count Hatzfeldt has been conducting with the Marquis of Salisbury concerning a joint action to be taken by England and Germany on the East Coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade. I say "result," for, although the negotiations have not been officially characterized as terminated, and while, indeed, certain modifications may yet be made, it is an open secret in well-informed circles that the attitude of the British Cabinet towards the German proposals has been all, or nearly all, that the Berlin Government could desire. The Government of the French Republic is going to remove the restrictions connected with *dhows* sailing under the French flag, so that we may infer that these vessels will have to submit to the inspection of British or German men-of-war, the officers of which may suspect them of conveying slaves, and in consequence of this it may safely be affirmed that what promised to be the subject of lengthened negotiations will within a very short time become a regular agreement.

There will certainly be no paragraph arranging for the landing of troops to be sent inland, but very wide powers will be given to the authorities on the spot, to the British and German Consul-Generals, and the allied admirals for taking stringent measures against the trade in human beings conducted by the rich Arabs on the mainland.

Relying upon information received from travellers like Dr. Junker and Lieutenant Wissmann, both of whom have repeatedly given publicity to their views at public meetings, and on the action of Cardinal Lavigerie, the German Government definitely decided to give the question of the "Suppression of Slavery in Africa" its serious consideration. The Government felt bound to take this step because of the continuously increasing interest shown by the public—Protestants and Roman Catholics alike.

The action about to be taken by Germany has nothing whatever to do with the private undertaking known under the name of the "German East African Company." They are of a far more comprehensive nature, dealing with the wide question of the suppression of the slave-trade throughout the whole continent of Africa. The measures that are contemplated will be of a wide-spread international nature. It seems that the next step to be taken will be to communicate with the other more closely interested Powers.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE BOARD OF WORKS.

THE CENSURE OF MESSRS. FOWLER AND SAUNDERS.

The Report of the Royal Commission, of which Lord Herschell was chairman, on the Metropolitan Board of Works was laid on the table of the House of Commons last evening. It is an exceedingly bulky volume, extending to ninety-five clauses. The Commissioners state that it is practically but an interim report, as they reserve to themselves power to proceed further with the inquiry, but that in view of the mass of evidence already taken they had thought it advisable to make known the conclusions which they had already arrived at. Briefly summed up, the Commissioners report as follows:—

First.—The course pursued by Messrs. Fowler and Saunders is censured in unmistakable terms. But the Commissioners state that there is no evidence that the fact of these gentlemen having been professionally employed induced them to act at the Board as they might otherwise have done.

Second.—There were no circumstances which disclosed to the Board in general that irregularities were going on, but in some respects the Board's proceedings facilitated the misconduct disclosed.

Third.—Mr. Vulliamy was unequal to his duties, and more particularly in his later years.

Fourth.—The Commissioners find that, two members excepted—Messrs. Saunders and Fowler—generally there were no suspicious circumstances shown to be within the cognizance of the Board.

Fifth. That the irregularities, so far as disclosed, affected only a small part of the Board's operations, and there was no evidence that malpractice or corruption affected the greater part of the work of the Board, which had really rendered valuable services to the metropolis.

Sixth.—The Commissioners were impressed with the fact that the Board took active steps to procure licences where the requirements of the neighbourhood did in no way demand it.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

The election of General Harrison is interesting to Englishmen because he is the direct descendant of Harrison who signed the death-warrant of Charles I., and was afterwards executed at Charing-cross. That incident was frequently referred to in the course of the electioneering campaign, and was undoubtedly one of those things which told to the credit of the successful candidate.

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Who is "Ben" Harrison, the new President of the United States? What is bred in the bone comes out in the flesh. He drank in the whole art of statesmanship with his mother's milk. His great-grandfather signed the Declaration of Independence: his grandfather was President before "Ben," his father was a member of Congress. By occupation he is a lawyer, and his partner is W. P. Fishback. He has also seen fighting, and proved himself a brilliant general. He fought under "Fighting Joe" Hooker, who once said, "Harrison, I'll make you a brigadier-general for this fight," and "Fighting Joe" was as good as his word. He led in the bloody battles which were fought about Nashville, but came through unscathed.

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In 1880 he was elected Governor of Indiana, and in 1881 was sent to the United States Senate. He is said to be a brilliant debater and a sound lawyer. General "Ben" has a shrewd face, wearing a beard and moustache, and he has not that vast expanse of corporation for which Grover Cleveland is distinguished, and which makes him appear an unwieldy person. The late President is very like Mr. Edmund Yates in his physical equipment.

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The new President is married and has children. Mrs. Harrison is buxom in appearance, and will make a good, motherly Presidentess. The reporters will miss the charming Mrs. Grover, who was generally good "copy." There will be weeping this morning in the boudoir at the White House.

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Considerable scandal will be occasioned in this country by the letter from the Prince Consort which is published by the Duke of Coburg. It was of course notorious that the late Prince Consort regarded Lord Palmerston with anything but affectionate feelings, but people were hardly prepared to find that he was in the habit of writing even to his intimates about one of the Ministers of the Queen as if he were little better than a convicted traitor. The following sentence applied to Lord Palmerston after his fall by the Prince Consort is bad enough, but it is worse when, as appears from the context, the writer replied for his wife's opinions as well as his own:—"'Give a rogue rope enough and he will hang himself,' is an old English proverb, with which we have sometimes tried to console ourselves, and which has once more proved true in this case." We shall probably hear more of this.

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Every one is asking what is the true "inwardness" of Sir James Hannen's saying yesterday that the Parnell Commission "imposed upon him a burden which he felt very doubtful whether he could sustain." It has been too hastily concluded that the reference was to physical infirmity, and that Sir James Hannen's resignation is not improbable. But those best qualified to form an opinion believe that Sir James was referring solely to the mental and moral strain imposed upon him by so important and critical an investigation.

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The foundation for the other interpretation is the fact that Sir James Hannen is unhappily a chronic sufferer from a painful disease—a disease from which another judge—as infamous as Sir James Hannen is famous—namely, Judge Jefferies, was also a sufferer. In Jefferies's case it made him boisterous and ill-tempered. In Sir James Hannen's, it adds to the heavy sense of responsibility which, in such a case as this, nothing but high animal spirits and entire physical health could enable a man to throw off.

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The new director of the Intelligence Department in the Navy, Captain Cyprian Bridge, is one of the ablest and most intelligent officers in her Majesty's navy. Several years ago, when he was in command of the Pacific, he distinguished himself by his shrewd insight into the questions with which he was called upon to deal. I hope that his appointment indicates the intention of the Admiralty to make the Intelligence Department more than ever the directing brain of the "Queen's Navee."

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Who *is* really Lord Lansdowne's private secretary? There are two Richmonds in the field. Yesterday it was announced that Captain Ardagh had the post; but this morning Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, who is Lord Dufferin's secretary, is said to have been retained by Lord Lansdowne I believe it is no secret that Lord Lansdowne would have been very glad if he could have carried off to India Mr. Alfred Milner, the able and courteous secretary of Mr. Goschen; Mr. Milner, however, preferred Downing-street to Calcutta.

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Many of the friends of the late Mr. Joseph Maas will be sorry to hear that the famous tenor's father died very suddenly yesterday morning, at his residence on Wandsworth Common. He was a pleasant, genial man, whom I have often met taking his daily walk on the common; and he never tired of talking about his distinguished son, whose early death was a heavy trial to him.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"GONE TO BE MARRIED: GONE TO SWEAR A PEACE."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW MISSION TO AMERICA.

The following announcement appears in to-day's *Birmingham Daily Post*:—

From time to time there have been rumours—never admitted, however, by those directly affected—that during his visit to the United States last year, as her Majesty's representative in connection with the Fisheries Treaty, Mr. Chamberlain had concluded a separate and private treaty—one which, happily, requires no ratification by a political body—a treaty of marriage, the lady being Miss Mary Endicott, only daughter of Mr. W. C. Endicott, Secretary of War in the Government of President Cleveland. It was understood that no formal or public announcement of the engagement should be made till very shortly before the marriage. This restriction is now removed, and we are enabled to state that Mr. Chamberlain sailed from Liverpool on Saturday last in the Cunard steamer *Aurania* for New York for the purpose of celebrating his marriage. From New York Mr. Chamberlain will go immediately to Washington, and the marriage will take place there within a few days after his arrival. For a few weeks Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain will remain in the United States, paying a series of family visits, and shortly before Christmas they will arrive in England.

AT THE TRIAL OF PRADO YESTERDAY.

DEFIANT ATTITUDE OF THE PRISONER.

The Prado trial was continued in Paris yesterday. Even the gendarmes who guard the dock are astounded at the prisoners' answers to the judges. Prado breaks out into rhapsodies about the beauty of Mauricette. He declares that the judge allowed him to see her for some time alone in his inner office in the hope of coaxing him to confess. Yesterday the judge lectured him for his want of respect and his abusive way of speaking to the bench. Such conduct was tolerated to let the jury see what sort of a fellow was before them, but it would be borne with no longer. The answers must not be explanations or pleadings but brief and to the point. Prado replied that if he could not state things in his own way it was better to be gagged at once and taken to the slaughter-house. He had, however, the proof of innocence in his pocket and would produce it at the proper moment.

Mathilde Dault was then examined. It was thought that she was a receiver of the jewels stolen by Prado, and perhaps an accessory after the fact in Marie Aguétant's murder. She confessed to having received jewels from him, but then added that she was not sure. Of course she knew that Prado, alias Linska, was not lawfully possessed of the watch shown to the jury, and she had told those to whom she wanted to sell it that she had inherited it from her mother. Why she told this lie she could not say. José Garcia answered the President in a strong Spanish accent. As the lover of Mathilde Dault he is charged with being a receiver of the stolen jewels. He began by protesting against being styled an adventurer in the indictment, and with living from hand to mouth, and always by trickery and swindling. He was a man of family. He unfortunately got married young to an elderly woman. When he ought to have been at school, he went in with her to a church, and a priest being there they were married. He did not desert her and her three children, but was merely separated from her. As to his status he said he was a Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, and had been governor of a province.

PRINCE ALBERT'S AVERSION TO LORD PALMERSTON.

In the second volume of his Memoirs the Duke of Coburg makes certain disclosures which will be read with the deepest interest in England. Thus he writes:—

If it were desired to characterize the relations between my brother, the Prince Consort, and Lord Palmerston in general terms, one might say that the only thing that united them was a common aversion to certain persons and things.

In this connection the Duke quotes a letter from Prince Albert to himself, written towards the end of the year 1851, the year of the first International Exhibition. In this epistle the late Prince Consort writes:—

The year closes with an event fortunate for us—namely, that the man who has embittered our whole lives by constantly forcing us to the shameful alternative of either sanctioning his misdeeds all over Europe, of educating the Radical party here under his leadership into a power, or of getting into open war with the Crown, and thus throwing the only country in which liberty, order, and respect for law exist together into the general chaos—that this man has, as it were, cut his own throat. "Give a rogue rope enough, and he will hang himself," is an old English proverb, with which we have sometimes tried to console ourselves, and which has once more proved true in this case. . . . We shall have all sorts of trouble with Palmerston, who is furious, and likewise with a Reform Bill which has been promised, and the right carrying out of which is of great importance to all Europe.

THE WESLEYANS IN LORD SALISBURY'S DOMAINS.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—I hear that increased difficulties are being put in the way of the Wesleyans at Hatfield. Since the issue of the special circular condemning the meeting at City-road Chapel on Thursday next in favour of the projected chapel scheme, notice has been served requiring them to quit the premises in which religious services have been held during the last forty years. This has been officially brought under the notice of the Wesleyan authorities here, and is likely to stimulate rather than hinder the efforts now about to be made to erect a structure worthy of Methodism in that neighbourhood.

A TORY RELAPSE IN CLAPHAM.

The Clapham Parliament which a short time ago was a lively, active institution, is dying of inanition owing to the fact that the Tory party are retreating before the able debating power on the Liberal benches. A Clapham correspondent writes to us as follows on this subject:—"Nothing could be more complete than the collapse of the Tory party in Clapham Parliament. A year ago they were in office, a strong and flourishing party; this session, though there have already been five or six sittings of the House, the maximum number that the Opposition has mustered has been only eight! Last evening one of the Tory leaders took the House into his confidence, and said that the apathy manifested there was not greater than the apathy that was visible in their party throughout the borough—a statement received with loud cheers from the more crowded Liberal benches. Are there no ambitious young Tories in other parts of London who will come to the rescue of this decaying party and resuscitate the apathetic Claphamites, or is this decay observable elsewhere? Mr. McKenna, the Liberal candidate for the division, was present a few nights ago, and took part in the debate. When is Mr. Gilliat going to turn up to rally his listless supporters? Surely there are some Tories who can find something to say in defence of Mr. Arthur Balfour's Irish policy, though the 'Unionists' of Clapham are so afraid to meet their opponents on this question."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The PALL MALL BUDGET of TO-MORROW (Thursday) will contain a number of SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS of GENERAL HARRISON, the New American President, his Portrait, his Birthplace, and a series of sketches illustrating his Home Life and Home Surroundings. Price FOURPENCE.

FOURTH EDITION.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

CLEVELAND DEFEATED.

ELECTION OF GENERAL HARRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—There are indications that General Harrison, the Republican candidate, has carried the State of New York, and has probably secured his election as President of the United States.

Nov. 7, 3 A.M.—Later returns show that General Harrison has carried Connecticut, and probably Indiana, with all the Northern States except New Jersey, thus ensuring his election as President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 5 A.M.—The returns are still incomplete. President Cleveland has, however, obtained a majority in New York city larger than that of 1884. The *New York Times* refuses to concede the defeat of the Democrats, but the other papers express no doubt as to General Harrison having been elected. The Republicans have carried New York State, a good plurality having been elected.

The latest returns indicate that Mr. Hill has been elected Governor of New York by a slender plurality.

Later returns show that Connecticut has been carried by the Democrats, and the New York *Times* thinks that Indiana has gone Democrat also. Both parties claim California. The South has gone solid for President Cleveland.

The *Tribune* estimates that the Republicans will have a majority of twenty in the next House of Representatives, the *New York Herald*, on the contrary, anticipating a good working majority for the Democrats. No disturbances have been reported from any part of the country.

These are confusing telegrams for Englishmen; but the fact that the *New York Herald*, which is the Democratic organ, has published special editions announcing General Harrison's election, "Cleveland sold out," and so forth, is sufficient to indicate, although the returns are, as stated in the latest message, incomplete, the triumph of the Republican party. In the *New York Herald* Hill and Hewitt, Democrats, are branded as having "betrayed the Presidential ticket," and Secretary Bayard, it is hinted, will probably be succeeded by Mr. Blaine.

The *New York Herald*, in a special edition published in London this morning, gives the following as the result:—

Electors for Harrison	207
Electors for Cleveland	168
Doubtful	26
Total	401

A news agency states that Mr. Chamberlain's departure for America on Saturday last was kept with the utmost secrecy, for fear that after it became known it might have an influence upon the voting in the United States yesterday. He had a special state room fitted up in a private part of the *Aurania*, and kept himself rigidly secluded until after the vessel had left Queenstown.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MAYORALTY ELECTION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Mr. Grant, the candidate for the Tammany Hall Democrats, has been elected mayor of New York.

THE TZAR'S ACCIDENT.—A MINISTER DISMISSED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—It is stated in well-informed quarters that in consequence of the recent accident to the Tzar's train, Admiral Possiet, Minister of Ways and Communications, has been dismissed, being provisionally replaced by M. Vishnegradsky, Minister of Finance, who was formerly Professor of Technology.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSIONS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Two dynamite explosions occurred last night at two registry offices, situated in the Rue Boucher and Rue Francaise respectively. Considerable damage was caused, but the explosions were unattended by loss of life.

GREAT FIRE IN VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 7.—A great fire has occurred at Brokenhill, a large block of buildings, three hundred yards in length, principally wooden structures, situated in Argent-street, being completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at £100,000.

THE GALES.—WRECK OF A STEAMER.

About 8.30 last night, while the steamer *Bon Accord* was making for Sunderland harbour, in ballast, the wind drove her ashore, north of the piers. She will most likely become a total wreck. Her captain and crew of twelve were safely landed by the life brigade. The *Bon Accord* was built in 1871, and owned by Messrs. Davidson, of Aberdeen.

Since an early hour yesterday morning a heavy gale from the eastward has blown in the Channel. The tides on the east shores of the Isle of Wight have been exceptionally high for the time of year. There was a slight fall of snow and sleet at Ventnor and along the south coast of the island generally this morning.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The Parnell Commission resumed business at half-past ten this morning. Fewer persons were present than usual. The Attorney-General did not make his appearance; nor had Mr. Reid arrived when the judges took their seats. Mr. Biggar was the only occupant of one of the solicitor's tables; Mr. Macdonald (a very regular attendant at the court) and Mr. Soames occupied the other.

Sir Henry James said that they proposed to call witnesses in relation to certain outrages, as yesterday. But, in spite of all the efforts of those representing the *Times*, it would be impossible to procure the attendance of all the witnesses in certain cases. Their difficulties in this respect had been much increased by the state of the St. George's Channel during the last two days; and it was very desirable that witnesses should not be kept from their homes an unnecessarily long time. He would suggest that such cases as they could not complete should be "ear-marked" by a number or letter, so that it might easily be identified when they came to be again referred to. Sir James Hannen assented.

THE CASE OF FINLAY RESUMED.

The case of the murder of Finlay, otherwise "Balaclava," a process server, was then resumed. Constable Beattie said he saw Mrs Finlay go to Father Egan's house on the day of the murder and kneel in the road outside. She prayed that "God's curse might fall upon Father Egan, who was the cause of her husband's murder." A man passing tried to kick her. Constable McNalley, who escorted the man's coffin from Loughrea to Woodford, said he was met by a funeral party some of whom shouted "Balaclava," and "Well may he wear it." Acting-Sergeant Gibbons deposed to having seen a mock funeral pass through Woodford on the 20th of May, 1886.

STOPPING A LAND LEAGUE HUNT.

Mrs. Blaquliere, the widow of a large landowner and farmer in county Galway, who acted occasionally as chairman of the board of guardians, gave evidence as to their house having been fired into on the 15th November, 1881. In January, 1882, her husband went out in charge of the police and military to prevent a Land League hunt. A boycotting notice was published in consequence, and their servants left them. Her husband died in 1885, and she believed the annoyance accelerated his death. She continued to farm, and the tails of some of her cattle were cut off, and she herself was stoned and groaned at.

In cross-examination, the witness explained that a Land League hunt was a hunt by the people, who crossed the land without leave. She could not say that the hunt of gentlemen in a higher station differed in that respect.

Sergeant Welsh, formerly of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and at one time quartered at Tubber, said the district was very peaceable until branches of the Land League were established there. Then boycotting commenced, there were outrages, and the police force had to be increased. Witness described a Land League hunt which he once saw. Some hundred persons came with dogs and tried to get into a landlord's demesne. They were prevented by the police, and went off to the mountains. In cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, witness said that as police officer he had a suspicion that there were a good many secret societies in the neighbourhood of Galway before the founding of the Land League.

Dominick Barry, of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who gave evidence yesterday, was again called. Before the Land League was established, Loughrea was very peaceable. Afterwards it became disturbed, and there were several murders. The police force was increased from twenty to sixty in the town of Loughrea alone. People who had been friendly with the police denounced them. Sergeant Linton, "a most active officer," who took notes of Land League speeches, and watched suspected persons, was shot on the 29th of July, 1881.

The witness was cross-examined with a view to show that the local leaders of the Land League were in prison as "suspects" when five murders enumerated were committed—that is, from May, 1881, to June, 1882. The witness stated that a number of the men who were active persons in the local Land League organisation were arrested prior to the first murder, but a number more were arrested afterwards. It was suggested that Linton's murder was due to other than agrarian causes. It was said that he had acted as a spy on the publicans, and got them fined. That idea, however, he thought, was exploded by the trial. The feeling against the police was due in great measure to the part they took in evictions.

Two police witnesses were next examined, Sergeant Samuel Murtagh, who was stationed at Loughrea at the time that Linton was shot; and District Inspector Allan Bell, who gave evidence as to speeches.

That which followed was depressing and soporific in the highest degree. Mr. Graham conducted Bell's examination in chief, and his monotonous manner of speaking and absolutely colourless style denuded the proceedings of every vestige of interest. There was a smile in court when, in reading a No Rent proclamation, counsel spoke of a well-known Oxford professor as "William Nassau—senior;" but beyond this the catalogue of minor outrages which Mr. Graham sought that witness should prove evoked little interest. Bell deposed to the murder of Doherty, on the 2nd of November, 1881, and to the shooting of Walter Burke and Corporal Wallis, on the 8th of June, 1882, as well as to the murder of Blake, Lord Clanricarde's agent, and Blake's servant. Some minor outrages also were referred to, and proved.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 12.15 to-day.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN EAST AFRICA.—Mr. Smith stated, in reply to Mr. Hanbury, that there was no intention on the part of the Government to undertake operations upon the mainland against the slave traders of the Zanzibar coast; it was only intended to continue the usual operations for the suppression of the slave trade by sea.

Dr. Clark asked whether the Government intended to do anything to support our Consuls at Lake Nyassa, where they were being attacked by slave-traders.

Mr. Smith thought the hon. gentleman would agree that the support indicated by him would involve important operations on land, and he had already stated that her Majesty's Government did not contemplate undertaking anything of that kind.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.—At the request of Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Smith promised to give three days' notice of the debate on the Treasury minute on perpetual pensions.

SUPPLY.—The House then went into Committee of Supply.

A fire broke out last night in the kitchen of Trinity Hall, Cambs, apparently in consequence of the overheating of a boiler. Fortunately, the fire was soon checked by the efforts of the fellows and students.

THE LIBERAL FEDERATION IN BIRMINGHAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Liberal Convention was early to work, but notwithstanding the early hour there was a full attendance. The Welshmen were made happy by the hearty acceptance of a resolution protesting against Lord Salisbury's attempt to settle the tithes question. Then came up the resolution dealing with the various phases of electoral reform, which was moved by Mr. Causton, and seconded by Sir George Trevelyan, the latter of whom had a very cordial reception.

The Women's Liberal Federation (writes our special correspondent) is also in session at Birmingham. A largely attended conference was held yesterday, under the presidency of Mrs. Osler, whose speech was admirable in expression and delivery. Mrs. Osler startled the pressmen by the assurance that "there are no personal jealousies, no selfish rivalries—every feeling is subordinated to the great objects of the associations," in these Women's Liberal Associations; and it must be confessed that the proceedings were distinguished by great harmony and heartiness, and were altogether pleasant and profitable. The papers and speeches amply indicated that these Women's Liberal Associations are rapidly becoming important factors in the political education of the people. A variety of papers were read. The Countess of Aberdeen delivered an address on "The Encouragement of Irish Industries." Her ladyship, who spoke almost entirely without book, eloquently affirmed the cleverness, industry, and honesty, of the Irish peasant, and lucidly advocated the establishment of sample-depots for home-made Irish articles, and resort to the parcels-post for the supply of the dairy produce and poultry from Ireland. Lady Sandhurst, in a carefully-written paper, read with precision and emphasis, advocated that the County Council elections should be fought on Liberal lines, though this did not necessarily mean, as she remarked, the infusion of bitter party feeling into the contests. Upon the question of the right of women to sit upon the County Councils, her ladyship suggested that the only wise thing was to put forward a few well-known women as candidates, achieve their return at the polls, and then have the question tested in the courts. Miss Foster, the daughter of Sir Walter Foster, contributed a paper on Municipal Elections, and Mrs. Costello another on School Board Elections. There was also a discussion on Women's Suffrage. There was some question raised as to the expediency of pressing this subject at the present time; but those ladies inclined to active agitation appeared to be largely in the majority. The conference was a great success.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A parliamentary paper has been issued entitled "Correspondence respecting the demand of the United States Government for the recall of Lord Sackville from Washington." Copies of the communications which have passed between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps, together with Lord Sackville's despatches and the letter of Mr. "Murchison" are given. Lord Salisbury, referring to certain speeches made by Lord Sackville on which Mr. Phelps mainly based the complaint of the Government of the United States, says, in his final communication to Mr. Phelps: "What those speeches contained, or to whom they were made, were circumstances not included in your communication, and, indeed were, as I gathered, not known to yourself. I have not since received any further information on these points, and therefore I am unable to form any judgment upon the considerations which dictated the request which I received from the United States Government on Saturday, or on the action which they took on Tuesday."

MORE BIG NUGGETS.

The Australian Mail just to hand brings news of the discovery of two large nuggets of gold in the Roeburne district of Western Australia. The larger one weighed 160 ounces, and the smaller 103. An unusual feature about the latter is the fact that it was discovered lying on the surface, and it was at first actually kicked away by its finder in ignorance of its real value. At Bendigo in the colony of Victoria, gold is now being procured at the depth of 2,400 feet from the surface. This is the greatest depth to which the gold seekers of the Antipodes have so far penetrated.

"EIGHT YEARS" FOR BURGLARY.

At the Middlesex Sessions, before Mr. Littler, Q.C., John Edwards, aged twenty-five, painter, pleaded guilty to breaking and entering the dwelling-house of James Francis Drury, of Freegrove-road, Holloway. Warder Humphreys proved three previous convictions of four, fourteen, and eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. His lordship sentenced him to eight years' penal servitude.

The Queen and her suite will leave Balmoral on the 15th inst., and travel by special train through the night, arriving at Windsor Castle shortly before nine o'clock the following morning.

An Irishman, named Timothy Moriarty, who arrived at Queenstown from Boston in the *Catalonia*, was arrested for having a revolver and a large quantity of ammunition hid in his trunk, inside a false bottom.

A man named James Pennock, living at Pickering, murdered his wife this morning by beating her head with a hatchet. It is supposed that he was incited to commit the crime through jealousy.

A committee of the West Southwark Liberal and Radical Association are preparing an illuminated address for presentation to Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., in recognition of the services he rendered to the constituency and the Liberal party when in the House of Commons. When ready for presentation a public meeting will be held, at which Sir William Harcourt has promised to deliver a speech.

ROWING AT OXFORD.

The University Fours, the racing for which begins this afternoon, are more numerous than usual, though some of them are comparatively inferior crews. There have been nine crews in practice, and it seems likely that most of them will come to the post. B.N.C., who won last year, have Kent and Holland again rowing for them, and the latter is setting a capital stroke. The victory will probably lie between them and Magdalen, who have Guy Nickolls, the champion sculler, rowing for them. The latter are the best-looking crew; but they are a little weak in the bows. Christ Church are well together, and a better crew than of late years. New, whom some people fancy as the probable winners, are very strong, Exeter have improved lately, Hertford are good in form, but rather slow. Queen's have Titherington, an old 'Varsity stroke, at No. 4, but he is not well backed up. Balliol are only an average crew; and though Pembroke are good, they are not good enough to beat at least three other crews.

After the Fours are over the president will get a couple of eights into practice for the Trials, which are to be rowed at Moulsford on the 29th inst. At present only one eight has been out, the best men being all engaged in the Fours; but there will be plenty of good stuff available for Holland to make up his crews from.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY TO FIRM.—AMERICANS STRONG.

The tendency of rates in the Money Market continues in the downward direction, and though some brokers still quote 3 per cent. for the negotiation of three months' bankers' acceptances, little, if any, business is secured at that figure, the actual working rate being nearer 2⅞ per cent. The supply of bills is small, and holders knowing that the amount of money seeking employment is superabundant refuse in many cases to part with their paper except at the lower quotation. The rate for day-to-day loans is still nominally 1½ to 2 per cent., but borrowers can get what they require on pretty well their own terms. It is generally expected that a large amount of gold will be taken from the Bank of England to-day for South America, but the anticipation fails to affect the market.

Operators on the Stock Exchange are doing a very small amount of business, and markets generally present an almost lifeless appearance. The American Railroad market is firm, but the result of the Presidential election has had no particular effect at present, as there is a general disposition to await New York opening prices. Home Government funds are quiet, and show no further decline, but in the English Railway market the tone is rather weak. Great Western and Midland stocks are the turn higher, but the Deferred stocks of the Southern lines, especially South Eastern, are depressed. Foreign Government bonds are not dealt in to any extent, and the variations are insignificant. South American issues where the interest is payable in currency are dull, owing to the advices of a further rise in the premium on gold at Buenos Ayres. In the absence of New York quotations very little business indeed is being transacted in the department for American Railroad securities, and the variations are slight. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have given way, and and Mexican Railway issues have been offered. Mining and Miscellaneous industrial securities are inactive and featureless.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has, according to latest telegraphic advices, further advanced to 51¼ per cent.

Letters of allotment and regret of the Mysore Harnballi Gold Mining Company (Limited) have been posted.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Great Western and Midland ¼. *Reced*: South Eastern Deferred ⅜, Hull and Barnsley ¼, Caledonian and North British Ordinary ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved*: French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Portuguese and Spanish ⅛, Egyptian Preference ⅛, and the Unified 1-16. *Declined*: Egyptian State Domain ¼.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Northern Pacific Preference and Union Pacific ½, Lake Shore and New York Central ⅜, Central Pacific, Denver Ordinary and Preference, Louisville and Nashville, Erie shares, and Mexican Central Bonds ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Atlantic First Mortgage, Norfolk and Western Preference, Ontario, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Canadian Pacific ¼. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅝, the Second and Third Preference ¼, the Ordinary, and Guaranteed ⅛, Mexican Ordinary, First and Second Preference ¼, and Primitiva Nitrate ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Bryant and May ¼, Rio Tinto ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16. *Lower*: Hotchkiss and Spratts ⅛.

TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: North Eastern £7,049, Midland £4,412, Metropolitan £934, District £251, North Staffords £832, Eastern and Midland £47, Caledonian £6,536. *Decrease*: Sheffield £3,498.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Large business in American, and prices practically 1-16 higher. Futures from one to two points advance, and firm.

Messrs. C. de Murrieta and Co. announce the numbers of 890 obligations of the Argentine Government Six per Cent. Loan, 1881, to be paid December 1 next in Paris, at the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas and the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, and in London at their offices, 7, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

The Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited) have sold, through Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., the gold obtained in the month of September, which realized £5,662 19s.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares;—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	103⅞	1⅛
New Consols (2¾)	97¼	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅜	100¼
Local Loan Stock	102¾	3¼
New 2½ per Cent.	94	⅛
India 3½ per Cent.	106	½
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	71⅛	⅝
Egyptian Guar	100¼	1¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	111¼	12¼
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip.	102¼	3¼
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	111	½
Liverpool	110¾	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101
Do. Hard Dols.	69½	70¼
Do. Treasury	93½	4½
Austrian Gold	99	2
Do. Silver	68	70
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½
B. Ayres 6 p.c.	98	100
Do. Cedulas I.	61¼	¾
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92½	3½
Do. B.	91½	2⅜
Egypt. State Dom.	102	½
Do. Unified	81½	¼xd
Do. Preference	103½	¾
Do. Daira Sanieh	77⅜	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81½	2
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104¼	¼
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	83	½
Hung. Gold Rentes	84½	¼
Italian	95¼	6
Mexican Converted	39⅝	⅞
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15½	16
Do 6 p.c.	17¼	18
Portuguese	63½	¼
Russian 1873	100¼	1
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅜	3⅛
Turkish 1854	98	100
Group 1	29	½
Group 2	16½	¼
Group 4	15⅜	⅛
4½ p. c. 1871	82	½
5 p. c. Defence	94	½
5 p. c. Priority	82	4
Uruguay Unified	73½	4
Virginia Funded	39	41
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11
BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	111¼	⅛
Great Eastern	68⅜	9⅛
Great Northern	115½	16½
Ditto A	100½	1½
Great Western	150¼	1
Hull and Barnsley	31½	5
Lancaand York	110½	17½
Brighton(Ordinary)	143	5
Brighton A	129	¼
Chatham(Ordinary)	28⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	101½	2
North Western	168¼	¼
South Western	139	40
Manchester & Shef.	63	70
Do. A.	56¼	⅛
Met. Consoli ated	75¼	6¼
Do. Land Stock	69⅛	70½
Do. District	33½	4
Midland	133½	4
North British Pref	73⅜	4⅛
Do. Def.	51⅞	2⅝
North Eastern	158½	⅜
North Stafford	110½	11½
South Eastern	132	4
Do. Deferred	105⅜	⅝
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	57½	8
Cen. Pacific Shares	37¼	¼
Chic. Mil. and St. Pa.	68⅜	9⅛
Denver & R. Grande	10½	⅛
Do. Pref.	49¼	50¼
Illinois Shares	119	20
Lake Shore	106⅞	7⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	4⅛
Louis. and Nash.	62	¼
Mex. Cen. Bonds	68	⅜
Miss. Kan. & Texas	12½	13
N. Y. Cen. Shares	113½	14
New York Ontario	16⅞	⅛
Erie Shares	30	¼
Do. Sec. Mort.	103¾	4¼
Norfolk & West. Pre	53¼	4¼
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	41½	2
North. Pacific Pref.	63¼	½
Pennsylvania Sh.	56½	7
Phil. and Read. Sh.	25⅛	6⅛
Union Pacific Shares	67⅛	⅜
Wabash Preferred	28	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	44¼	¼
Grand Trunk Sh.	11	⅛
Do. First Pref.	67¼	8½
Do. Second Pref	47¼	8¼
Do. Third Pref.	26⅛	⅜
Do. Guaranteed	71¼	¼
Mexican Ordinary	47	¼
Do First Pref	129¼	¾
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	77¼	¼
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	¼
Varna 3 per cent.	7⅛	⅜
Nitrate Railway	28½	9
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	13¼	11¼
City Bank	20⅜	1½
Consolidated Bank	8	½
Imperial Ottoman	1: 5	16 7 16
London and County	85½	6½
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	48½	9½
MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	5 16	⅛
Mysore shares	3¼	4
Ooregums	1⅝	⅛
Cape Copper	6¼	½
Namaqua	4⅜	⅜
Mason and Barry	12	¼
Rio Tinto	25⅞	6⅛
Montana £1 shares	2 1 16	7 16
De Beers, new shares	17⅝	⅛
Kimberley Cent.	—	—
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	47	3
Do. Pref.	78½	9⅜
Brazilian Submarine	13⅜	⅜
Direct Unit. States	9¾	10
Eastern	12¼	⅛
Ditto Extension	13	¼
United Telephone	13½	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Om.	190	200
London Street	13¼	11¼
London Tramway	13⅛	11½
North Metropolitan	17½	12½
WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
East London	195	200
Grand Junction	123	7
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	255	60
New River, New	345	50
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	168	73
W. Middlesex	265	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	244	9
Imp. Continental	209	12
South Metropolitan	300	10
Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	4⅜	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Alsopp	7⅞	8⅛
Guinness and Co.	503	7½
Hotchkiss	10⅛	⅛
Bryant and May	13⅛	⅜
Spratt's Patent	10⅝	⅛
London Nitrate	24	6
Primitiva Nitrate	33	½
Salt Union Shares	3¼	½ pm
P. and O. Steam.	65	7
Royal Mail Steam	61	4
Nat. Discount Co.	113¼	¾
Hudson's Bay	18¼	19
Suez Canal	83	½
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	40	2

GENERAL HARRISON: PRESIDENT OF AMERICA.

Benjamin Harrison was born on August 20, 1833, at the home of his grandfather, at North Bend, Ohio, fifteen miles below Cincinnati. When fourteen years old he was sent to Cary's Academy, on Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati, where he remained for two years.

MRS. HARRISON.

Harrison, while at the Miami University at Oxford, was a studious scholar, and gave evidence of being foremost in whatever he might undertake. He there acquired the habits of study and mental discipline which have characterized him through life, enabling him to grapple with any subject on short notice, to concentrate his intellectual forces, and give his mental energies that sort of direct and effective operation that indicates the trained and disciplined mind. After leaving the university, Harrison began the study of law in Cincinnati, where he remained for two years. In October, 1853, before reaching his majority, he married Miss Carrie L. Scott, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Scott, of Oxford, Ohio. He has two children. In 1854 Harrison removed to Indianapolis, where he began his work as a servant of the people in politics, in the canvass of 1856, to become a Republican militant in every canvass, in other States as well as Indiana. In 1860, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was elected reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1862, when the Union armies had met with reverses in the South, and volunteers had in a measure ceased to offer themselves, General Harrison abandoned the quiet and lucrative occupation of his office to another, and, leaving a young wife and infant children, he obtained a lieutenant's commission, went into camp with Company A of the 70th Indiana Regiment, and in less than thirty days led to the front a regiment of 1,000 fighting men. During the Atlanta campaign General Harrison took the place of General Butterfield as brigade commander. The reports of his superiors bear record of his courage and fighting qualities at the battles of Resaca and Peachtree Creek:—

General Hooker rode the lines the day after Peachtree Creek, and as he shook hands with the young commander, said, "Harrison, by ——, I'll make you a brigadier-general for this fight;" and his word of mouth on the battle-field was supplemented by a hearty letter of commendation written to the Secretary of War a few months later. While on temporary leave to visit his family, General Harrison was cut off from immediate return to Atlanta by the rebel invasion of Tennessee and Northern Georgia. He took command of a brigade at Nashville, however, and led in the bloody battles about that place, and under General George H. Thomas—one of the finest figures of the war—aided in defeating Hood and putting his army to flight. Called home to the bedside of his two children, who were stricken with scarlet fever, General Harrison was attacked by the disease in a malignant form. After barely escaping a fatal termination of the fever, he rejoined his regiment in North Carolina, and remained with Sherman's army until the close of the war, returning to his home a brevet brigadier-general.

In the fall of 1864 General Harrison was re-elected reporter of the Indiana Supreme Court, and in the same year he became a member of a law firm, and was elected Governor of Indiana in 1880. In January, 1881, General Harrison was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed J. McDonald (Democrat.). His term of six years as Senator of the United States established General Harrison's reputation as a sound statesman and a powerful debater. His position on the question of Civil Service reform is indicated by the following sentences from the speech with which he opened the Indiana campaign of 1882: "I want to assure you that I am an advocate of Civil Service reform. My brief experience at Washington has led me often to utter the wish, with an emphasis that I do not often use, that I might be for ever relieved of any connection with the distribution of public patronage. I covet for myself the free and unpurchased support of my fellow-citizens, and long to be able to give my time and energy solely to those public affairs that legitimately relate to the honourable trust which you have committed to me." General Harrison's term in the Senate expired March 4, 1887, and the Legislature to choose his successor was to be elected in the fall of 1886. That campaign was largely General Harrison's campaign. He was almost the only prominent Republican in Indiana who felt confident of carrying the State, or who thought it worth while even to attempt to carry the Legislature. The result attested General Harrison's wisdom and his work. The Republicans carried the State, and came within a hair's-breadth of carrying the Legislature.

"MADAME" NATHALIE, FORSOOTH!

About two hundred packing-cases and trunks, containing Queen Nathalie's personal effects, will be sent this week to Jassy, where her Majesty is going to stay. The King has kept nothing of what belonged to the Queen, and has even restored all the presents that were given to their Majesties jointly. The sum of one million francs in securities of all kinds, which was placed in the Bank of Belgrade to the Queen's account, has already been sent to her. Besides this money her Majesty has about £80,000 in the hands of Messrs. Rothschild, of Vienna. The letter in which the Servian Legation at Belgrade notified the divorce to the Queen was addressed "Madame Nathalie de Ke[illegible]ko," and orders have been given to the Legation to use no other style in official communications with the ex-Queen.

THE WEATHER PLANT AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

Professor Novak writes:—"The approaching earthquake (probably accompanied by the explosion of firedamp in mines), forecast by the weather-plant as likely to happen from eighty to one hundred German miles south of Vienna, and travelling from east to west, manifested its advance on Tuesday by increasing indications. The axis, east to west, remains unaltered, but the course has changed from south to south-south-west of Vienna, and has approached to within a distance of about sixty miles. The province of Carinthia is therefore likely to be affected."

The League of Patriots in Paris is organizing a grand Boulangist banquet for the 25th inst., to be followed by a public reception, at which the General and his followers will be present.

Bord's Pianos. 2s per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

CHURCH DIGNITARIES AND THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

A RATE AID FOR VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

Under the auspices of the National Society, a special meeting was held yesterday afternoon of members of Parliament who are supporters of Church schools, members of diocesan and local boards of education, diocesan inspectors, principals of Church training colleges, members of the Convocation of both provinces, members of the House of Laymen, and rural deans, at the society's rooms, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, for the purpose of discussing the report of the Royal Commission on Education. There was a very large attendance. The Archbishop of Canterbury (president of the National Society) occupied the chair. The first point discussed was, "Is it expedient or not to advocate a measure of rate aid for the voluntary schools?" the Royal Commission having recommended that the local educational authority should be empowered to supplement from local rates the voluntary subscriptions given to the support of a public State-aided elementary school in their district, to an amount equal to the subscriptions, but not exceeding 10s., for each child in average attendance. The Bishop of London supported the recommendations of the Royal Commission. He thought it was only just that the voluntary schools should receive aid from local authorities. The Dean of Chester maintained that it would be unwise to ask the Government to propose a measure in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, as they were sure to be defeated in the House of Commons, and he believed that they would also be defeated if they appealed to the country. Sir Francis Sandford supported the proposal for aid from the local rates. Canon Gregory felt it a very great hardship indeed to be called upon to pay a School Board rate. He hoped the meeting would pledge itself to the assertion that it would only be just for them to make a claim. He concluded by moving an amendment upon the original resolution. Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., moved, as an amendment, that it was inexpedient to apply for aid from the local authorities. It would be most unwise for the Government to court defeat upon this subject. He believed that the proposal was pregnant with discouragement and promising disaster, and that it would be fatal to the great cause of education. The Bishop of Rochester could not agree with Canon Gregory that the board schools were only worthy of condemnation, because he believed that they had done a great deal of good. The only question as to assistance being rendered to voluntary schools out of the rates was that of expediency. They would all agree as to the justice of their claims. He objected to ask for aid out of the rates, because it was not worth while fighting for. A little wholesome fighting now and then was a very good thing, and later on they would no doubt have to fight for the very existence of their voluntary schools. He for one was not afraid of the issue. After further discussion Canon Gregory withdrew his amendment. Several amendments to the original motion were put and negatived, and, on a final show of hands, Mr. Powell's motion was agreed to. The conference proceeded to discuss the second point, which was:—"Are the recommendations of the Royal Commission with reference to the parliamentary grant (including the abolition of the 17s. 6d. limit) such as should be supported?" A brief discussion followed, at the close of which the recommendations of the Commission were substantially approved.

METROPOLITAN PAUPERISM.—The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers relieved in the fourth week of the past month was 90,030, of whom 58,070 were indoor and 37,960 outdoor paupers. The total number relieved shows an increase of 6,918 over the corresponding week of last year, 6,856 over 1886, and 7,873 over 1885. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1,182, of whom 974 were men, 184 women, and 24 children under sixteen.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—We understand, says the *Times*, that after the decision of the Privy Council in the case of Read *v.* the Bishop of Lincoln, pronouncing that the Archbishop of Canterbury has jurisdiction, and remitting the cause to his Grace, the case must be dealt with according to law, and that, therefore, in due course the proceedings will go on.

GRATTAN'S LIBRARY.—The sale of the library by auction of Henry Grattan, the famous Irish statesman and orator, commenced in Dublin yesterday, and attracted a large number of literary men and others. There are 5,000 volumes, almost all of which bear marginal notes or interlineal scorings. Grattan's school books, twenty-two volumes, contain many of his autographs; and a number of scarce works are to be found in the catalogue.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts on account of Revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to November 3, 1888, were £46,510,025, against £46,262,109 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,950,107. The net expenditure was £51,225,029, against £50,284,644 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on November 3, 1888, amounted to £1,327,292, and at the same date in 1887 to £1,313,572.

THE PROPOSED SHEFFIELD SHIP CANAL.—A numerously attended meeting of the general committee representing the subscribers to the fund for the preliminary expenses in relation to the proposed canal was held yesterday at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield. It was unanimously resolved that a company with limited liability be formed for the purpose of making the necessary application to Parliament to authorize the transfer of the Dun navigation and the canals connected therewith from the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to a company to be formed under the powers of the proposed Act of Parliament.

THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—Easterly winds, increasing to a gale; cloudy, some snow showers.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 3 h. 45 m. After. 4 h. 9 m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
N NNE NE ENE E ESE SE SSE S SSW SW WSW W WNW NW NNW
SUN Rises 7 h. 7 m. ,, Sets 4 h. 20 m. MOON—First Qr. ☽ 10th, 4 h. 16 m. Aft.
Yesterday Noon to-day
Yesterday Noon to-day
70 60 50 40 30 20
31 30 29
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY. November 7, 1888.—Overcast, with cold wind.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 2d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

THE LIBERAL HOST AT BIRMINGHAM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BIRMINGHAM, Tuesday Night.

IN the splendid phrase of Mr. John Morley—which somehow failed to obtain its due appreciation—"The giant has come back to look at its cradle." Eleven years ago, the Liberal Federation was established at a meeting of 120 delegates, held in a small room at a Birmingham hotel; to-day there are 3,300 delegates in attendance, and the famous Town Hall is scarcely too large for the annual convention. The gathering of this afternoon would at any time have been remarkable: when the circumstances attending the Liberal Unionist secession are recalled, it was nothing short of marvellous. The familiar figures of Mr. Schnadhorst, Sir Walter Foster, and Mr. Frank Wright were all reminiscent of the nursery of the Giant Caucus; and the President and Dr. Spence Watson did not hesitate to call attention to the present fortunes of the rest of the local gentlemen who assisted at its birth and handled it during its dangling days. Sir James Kitson, taking the rôle of a business man who had been compelled to separate himself from old and obstructive partners, remarked that "the junior partner, on revisiting the scenes of his youth, found the old firm in a very bad way—he saw signs of a disastrous liquidation, and he already perceived that there would be no goodwill to dispose of." This proved to be a very happy thought. It was, too, with the most vigorous applause that the conference affirmed the declaration of Dr. Spence Watson, that "the Liberal party is better and stronger for its recent purge." Mr. Morley obviously did not relish some of the references to Mr. Chamberlain: as he afterwards observed, "in a great contest of this kind recrimination is worth very little;" but he unmistakably recognized the justice and force of some of the quotations used against the right hon. gentleman, especially those in defence of Mr. Gladstone from the abuse and slanders of his opponents. The most unbounded veneration and love for and devotion to the "Old Man" was expressed alike by speakers and audience; and it would have greatly gladdened and strengthened Mr. Gladstone could he have listened to these striking demonstrations of love and loyalty. Perhaps the most dramatic incident of the sitting was witnessed when Mr. Waddy, making himself the medium of a message from the Led to the Leader fervently declared, "If those Liberal Unionists ever wish to come back, they mus come back—every one of them—with a white sheet and a lighted taper!" The great bulk of the audience approved this message amid a great scene of excited enthusiasm.

The Convention was a fine-looking assembly. Garb and general appearance abundantly indicated that the working-classes of the country were represented in unusually large proportion. The chairman was supported by Mr. John Morley, the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. Henry Fowler, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Childers, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir Walter Foster, Mr. Philip Stanhope, and a number of minor members of Parliament. All of them who were recognized came in for flattering receptions. The opening speeches of Sir James Kitson, Dr. Spence Watson, and Sir Walter Foster were praiseworthy from the point of pith: the gentlemen who followed them, notably Mr. Herbert Gardner and Mr. Waddy, erred greatly in the direction of prolixity. The announcement of the name of the Rev. Charles Berry, of Wolverhampton (the Congregational minister who was invited to succeed the Rev. Ward Beecher) filled everybody with curiosity. Mr. Berry is a gentleman with a modest bearing, whose manner it is to quietly deliver compact sentences full of originality and point. He had two or three hits at Mr. Chamberlain, whom he described as "not a leader, but a bolter." The meeting "cried for more," but cried in vain. Mr. Berry is an undoubted acquisition to the national political platform. The length of Mr. Waddy's tether was forgiven for the sake of the vivid illustration of the terrible devastation and misery wrought through the injustice of the Irish Land Laws which he introduced towards the close of what was really a skilful and telling speech: "Depopulate Birmingham and silence Wolverhampton; yet you will not equal the mischief done by the evicting landlords of Ireland." Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who was honoured with a wild, familiar greeting, seemed to surpass himself. An eminent North-country leader confessed to me at the mayor's reception to-night that he had never enjoyed himself so much since the days of Robson at the Olympic. His epithet of "Funny Folks," as applied to the Liberal Unionists, threatens to stick. Mr. Henry Fowler fully sustained his reputation as a platform speaker. Mr. John Morley received a welcome of the most striking and gratifying character. He blushed and blushed again under the singing of "He's a jolly good fellow." The right hon. gentleman proved to a greater degree than he has ever before attained how well it is within his power to take a front-rank place as an out-of-doors leader of the people of England. He was happier in dealing with interruptions, readier in taking up the observations of other speakers. He was sometimes absolutely fierce in his scorn in replying to the criticisms of opponents, and, in brief, was in capital fighting trim. Altogether, at this Conference there was a great feast of oratory, a rich dessert of wit, and a strong and deep flow of the wine of enthusiasm.

A considerable amount of attention was devoted in both the speeches and the resolution to the various phases of the Irish question, the attitude of the Liberal party on several points being carefully emphasized. Sir James Kitson rejoiced that "the time for round-table nonsense had gone." Mr. Morley, when his turn came, significantly remarked that "he would rather be there than at the Round Table Conference." He seized the reference, however, to illustrate how far the Liberal Unionist party has fallen back down the incline of present injustice to Ireland and alternate disaster to themselves. At the time of the Round Table Conference, Mr. Chamberlain publicly announced that both himself and Lord Hartington were in favour of a legislative authority at Dublin. Now they were landed in a policy of pure coercion and nothing else. "Our opponents," he exclaimed, "have no programme, no policy; they have nothing in their wallet but pure coercion and perfect helplessness as far as any regeneration of Ireland is concerned." They were not yet at the bottom of the incline: the "steam roller" policy was before them; but he felt sure that when they sought resort to that policy "there would be a great explosion in the boiler of that steam roller." In the meantime, he protested against any further extension of the Irish Land Purchase Act. Mr. Morley looked forward with great confidence to the result of the next General Election, and he boldly declared that when the Liberal party had disposed of the Irish question there would be a briskness of movement in many directions which would make Lord Hartington open his eyes. If the pace quickened, it would not be the fault of the masses; it would be because these deluded men, the Liberal Unionists, had cut themselves off from popular sympathy, had withdrawn themselves from the popular leader.

THE HOUSE IN HARNESS AGAIN.

BY A SPECTATOR.

"THEN they returned: but not—not the six hundred!" It seemed a sick and sorry remnant which mustered round Mr. Smith yesterday afternoon to help him through his six weeks of postscript Parliament. Those who a month or two ago hurried away "like schoolboys from their books," to make the most of a niggardly holiday, now began to dribble in again "toward school with heavy looks"; and at three o'clock there were but fifty of them present. As the pressmen filed into the Gallery and about an equal number of members into the House, there scarcely seemed to have been any break in the monotonous round. Surely it was but yesterday we parted (such was the prevailing expression), or is it that we fell asleep at the fag end of one of those long closing August sittings, and have just awakened from a doze? It was like the awakening in the palace of the Sleeping Beauty, when Mr. Speaker, like the king after his trifling adjournment of a hundred years,

> . . . awoke,
> And in his chair himself upreared
> And yawned, and rubbed his face, and spoke . . .
> "My Lord, and shall we pass the bill
> I mentioned half an hour ago?"

When Mr. Speaker read, according to the usual form, the letters from Ireland announcing the imprisonment of the brothers Redmond and Mr. O'Kelly, each name was punctuated with cheers by the handful representing the Irish party. But even they seemed dull and unrefreshed. Not so Sir William Harcourt, a beaming exception to the general dejection, as he rose to elicit from Mr. Smith the course of business. The diversion was but for a moment. Mr. Smith, mumbling something about "Supply" and "Estimates" and "first duty" was too much for the House in its enervated state. All interest collapsed incontinently, and it never revived.

From the Peers' Gallery Lord Cross's spectacles beamed down on his son as Mr. H. W. Cross took his seat for the West Derby division of Liverpool.

Presently Mr. Conybeare, who had arrived before prayers, and returned to his old place on the front bench below the gangway, rose to ask a question. Mr. Conybeare looked equal to anything; but then he has had a month's longer holiday than most of us. As if anxious to remind the House of the cause to which he owed that advantage, he asked the Speaker for some information as to how far his suspension should properly have debarred him from the galleries and precincts. The Speaker, who seemed surprised at the method of seeking light on the subject, promised to instruct Mr. Conybeare privately. But Mr. Conybeare has no intention of glossing over the subject of his suspension. It will be remembered that it arose originally out of the application of the closure on July 19 over the Bann Drainage scheme, an application which Mr. Morley reprobated in debate almost as unequivocally as Mr. Conybeare in the letter which got him into trouble. Mr. Conybeare now gave notice of what was practically a vote of censure on the Speaker for the ruling in question, which he termed "an abuse of the rules of the House." But no one seemed to care.

About Mr. Monro's resignation Mr. Matthews answered, with his usual unhappiness, that it was due to "difference of opinion" with Sir Charles Warren about "police administration," and declined, with his usual unhappiness, to answer whether or no "a new office has been created" for Mr. Monro. Mr. Bradlaugh of course promised to return to the point on the Estimates.

Then Supply, beginning with some very unsuccessful attempts by Mr. Conybeare and Mr. Molloy to reduce some votes.

THE "HENRY IRVING SHAKESPEARE."

"The Reviewer" of the above book writes to us as follows:—

SIR,—Mr. Frank Marshall and I have both fallen into error, but Mr. Marshall was nearer the truth than I. The "Town Clerk" mentioned in old casts of "Much Ado" is certainly not Verges, but neither is he the Sexton. Not only in the Covent Garden bill of September 18, 1793 (to which Mr. Marshall refers) but also in the Drury Lane bill of November 14, 1748, do we find the three parts of Dogberry, Verges, and the Town Clerk assigned to three separate actors. This puts my theory out of court. But if Mr. Marshall will refer to the 1778 acting edition of "Much Ado," he will find both the Sexton and the Town Clerk figuring largely (along with Dogberry and Verges) in Act IV. scene 2. Some of Dogberry's speeches are given to the Town Clerk, some of the sayings of Verges to Dogberry, and so forth. In short, the scene is mangled so as to provide parts of almost equal prominence for four low comedians. It is likely enough, of course, that when the company did not happen to be so strong in comic talent the Sexton and the Town Clerk might be rolled into one

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON GOLD AND SILVER.

THE final Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals has been issued. The members of the Commission have found it impossible to agree, and have issued separate Reports, but all the members concur in the views expressed in Part I., which occupies about sixty pages, and their conclusions are thus summarized :—

To sum up our conclusions on this part of the case, we are of opinion that the true explanation of the phenomena which we are directed to investigate is to be found in a combination of causes, and cannot be attributed to any one cause alone. The action of the Latin Union in 1873 broke the link between silver and gold which had kept the price of the former, as measured by the latter, constant at about the legal ratio; and when this link was broken the silver market was open to the influence of all the factors which go to affect the price of a commodity. These factors happen, since 1873, to have operated in the direction of a fall in the gold price of that metal, and the frequent fluctuations in its value are accounted for by the fact that the market has become fully sensitive to the other influences to which we have called attention above.

Lord Herschell, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Thomas Farrer, and Messrs. Fremantle, Birch, and Courtney sign Part II., and discuss at considerable length the various theories put forward to account for the fall in the price of commodities. In connection with this part of the subject they observe that "the fall in the price of commodities may be in part due to an appreciation of gold, but to what extent this has affected prices we think it impossible to determine with any approach to accuracy;" and they add, "We believe the fall to be mainly due, at all events, to circumstances independent of changes in the production of, or demand for, the precious metals, or the altered relation of gold to silver." As regards the remedies they deal first with the bi-metallic system of currency, regarding which they make the following observations :—

Before proceeding to discuss the merits and demerits of such a system, we would observe that we shall do so on the basis that this country would not be prepared to entertain the question of its adoption at all, unless as part of an international arrangement to which the leading commercial nations of the world were parties.

They further say :—

The change proposed is tremendous, and we cannot but feel that to a great extent it would be a leap in the dark.

The public mind certainly is not prepared for it at present, and the very novelty of the proposal would excite apprehensions which, in themselves, might not be without their danger.

Under all these circumstances, while fully impressed with the difficulties of the present situation, and more especially with those which affect the Government of India, we are not prepared to recommend that this country should proceed to negotiate with other nations a treaty embodying a bi-metallic arrangement.

Part III. is signed by Sir Louis Mallet and Messrs. A. J. Balfour, Chaplin, Barbour, Houldsworth, and Samuel Montagu. They dissent from the opinion expressed in Part II. that the fall in prices is mainly due to causes independent of the precious metals, and they express the opinion that if the system of bi-metallism which prevailed before 1873 were replaced in its integrity most of the evils described would be removed. They admit, however, that no settlement of the difficulty is possible without international action. Any agreement must be based on (1) free coinage of both metals into legal tender money; and (2) the fixing of a ratio at which the coins of either metal shall be available for the payment of all debts, at the option of the debtor. They recommend a conference of the chief commercial nations of the world, with a view to an agreement on the foregoing basis.

THE RIVALRY OF BOMBAY AND LANCASHIRE.

IN recent years the competition of Bombay in the markets of China and Japan has seriously checked the export of cotton yarn from Lancashire. With the exception of a temporary spurt, about a year ago, the export of English yarn to the countries named has remained almost stationary, while the shipments of Indian yarn have risen from seven million pounds in 1877 to 113 million pounds in 1887. This rivalry has naturally created great alarm in Manchester, and about a year ago the board of directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce were requested to examine and report as to the causes and circumstances which have thus enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire. The board made an exhaustive inquiry and two reports have been the result, for unfortunately there is a serious difference of opinion as to the main causes at work. The majority report sets out that the principal circumstance that has favoured the rapid increase of mills in India, and enabled them to a great extent to supply China and Japan with yarns, which formerly were shipped from Lancashire, is their geographical position, which to-day gives them an advantage of at least ⅝*d.* per lb. on the portion of their output that is shipped to China and Japan, and 13-16*d.* to ⅞*d.* per pound on what is consumed in India itself. This is an estimate of the net advantage to the Indian spinner over his rival in England, arising from his proximity to the cotton fields on the one hand, and to the consuming markets on the other, after allowing for his extra outlay for machinery, and consequently enhanced interest and depreciation, as well as greater expenditure in such items as imported coals, stores, &c. Other circumstances have also favoured the Bombay spinners, but the "geographical advantage" is the principal cause of the extraordinary hold they have obtained over the markets in question. On the other hand, the minority come to the conclusion that the principal cause which has enabled Bombay spinners to supersede those of Lancashire in exporting yarn to China and Japan is the great fall in Eastern exchange since 1873. The geographical advantage is admitted, but that, it is pointed out, has been constantly decreasing, while the power to compete with Lancashire has been increasing. The great question of a silver standard is thus raised once more, but there is little hope that the Lancashire spinner will obtain from that quarter any aid in the battle with his Indian competitor.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Lyraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Witter, Fitz Dacre, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, November 10, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. RUTLAND BARRINGTON.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleer, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montagu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 198th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 93th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 235th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats in the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, &c. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 10, at 2.30.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEES of MAMMA, SATURDAYS, Nov. 17, and Dec. 1 and 15, at 3.

OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Music by JULIA WOOLF. Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIGGMAN. Characters by Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Wilmot, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30, THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8; carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Gardiner.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY, in which Mr. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company will appear. Doors open 7.30. All seats for 10 o'clock (except pit and gallery) are dispersed of. Early application is necessary to secure places for to-morrow and following nights.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0.

SAVOY.—SEATS may now be BOOKED THREE MONTHS in ADVANCE. Good seats can be obtained at the box office of the theatre, which is open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER. EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (776th Performance.) Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, I. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES'.—DOROTHY.—LAST SIX WEEKS at THIS THEATRE, previous to its transfer to the LYRIC THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Scarlett. Preceded, at 8.10, by BARBARA. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager Mr. W. W. KELLY. TO-MORROW (Thursday), November 8, at 7.45 precisely, will be produced a New and Original Drama, by HENRY PETTITT, entitled HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. Messrs. Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon, Julian Cross, Bucklaw, Edmund Gurney, H. H. Morell. Misses Webster, Larnard, Vizetelly, and Mary Forke. New and elaborate scenery by Bruce Smith, Julian Hicks, and Richard C. Durant. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open daily from 10 till 5, and the libraries. N.B.—The Theatre will be CLOSED TO-NIGHT for rehearsal of the above production.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Building warmed. Refreshments by Begninot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

ART GALLERIES.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET, NOW OPEN, 10 to 7. Admission, 1s. CLOSES SATURDAY, December 1. WALTER CRANE, President; ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—GEORGE SIMONDS: "Modelling and Sculpture." THURSDAY, November 8, 8.30 P.M.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—OPEN EVERY EVENING, 7 to 10 (except Thursday, and Tuesday, the 13th inst.), from Saturday, November 10, to Saturday, December 1. Admission, 6d. WALTER CRANE, President; ERNEST RADFORD, Secretary.

GAINSBOROUGH GALLERY. — NOW OPEN, from 10 to 6, for Exhibition of Colossal Picture "H.M. the late EMPEROR FREDERICK III. LYING IN STATE in CASTLE FRIEDRICHSKRON." Admission, ONE SHILLING.

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NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 0d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 5d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

SOME FUNNY TRANSLATIONS.

One account of the late German Emperor's funeral, writes David Ker in *Harper's Weekly*, stated that the sermon was preached on a text taken from "the Book of Jacob"—a hitherto unknown portion of Holy Writ—the real words being the "Epistle of James" (Jakob). An English translation of a German novel rendered Ich habe einen Gast bekommen (I have got a guest) by "I have become a ghost." Another transformed "food for reptiles" into "the Diet of Worms." In a French version of "Guy Mannering" the phrase "a stickit minister" (unsuccessful preacher) figured as *une ministre assassiné*. Nor are the titles of books a less fruitful field of mistranslation than their contents. A Vienna translation of George Eliot's "Felix Holt, the Radical," was entitled "Felix; Hold the Rascal!" The play of "Love's Last Shift" was reproduced in Paris as "La Dernière Chemise de l'Amour." Rob Roy still figures in Russia as Bob the King, "Roy" having been confused with "Roi." A similar misconception turned Mémoires de Roy d'Argens into Memoirs of a Silver King—an exploit almost rivalling that of the farmer who named a pet rooster "Robinson" because he "crew so."

Most admirers of the Duke of Wellington are familiar with the Iron Duke's characteristic answer to his secretary's question as to what reply he should send to Marshal Junot's proposal of an armistice: "Tell him to be [something unprintable] in civil French." How the poor secretary acquitted himself of this rather difficult commission is still a mystery; but he probably followed the example of the polite man who, not wishing to give a romancing talker the lie direct, assured him that "if he were to write a work of fiction, it would have a wonderful sale."

But the palm of mistranslation is certainly due to an Englishman who some years ago came to a foreign teacher to be "finished" in German, and was asked to write a sentence in colloquial English, and then to translate it. He wrote: "He has bolted, and has not settled his bill," translating it by "Er hat verriegelt, und hat nicht einsiedelt seinen Schnabel." "Verriegeln" meaning "to bolt a door," "einsiedeln" to "settle as a colonist," and "Schnabel" "the bill of a bird," this extraordinary sentence really signified, "He has driven in a bolt, and has not colonized his beak."

THE BLACKSMITH AND THE BEAR.

A DEATH WRESTLE AND A DELIVERANCE.

From Mr. Inglis's "Tent Life in Tiger Land" we extract the following story of a death wrestle between one Billy Parrot, a blacksmith, and a great she-bear on the edge of a precipice in an Indian jungle.

In less than five seconds, with a curious savage grunt, and a rush through the bushes, a great she-bear was close upon Billy. She had a little cub, a wee beady-eyed round little ball of fur, hanging like grim death to her back, and she came swiftly with a lurching rolling gait, and it began to look very awkward indeed for Billy Parrot. I do not think she would have waited to attack either of us, but instinctively I pulled my revolver and fired. The bullet took her fair in the lower jaw, and made a terribly splintered wound; and then, with a savage growl of pain and wrath, she rose up and rushed straight at Billy, who seemingly had been too bewildered to fly. In an instant the savage growling brute was on top of him. Well it was for Billy now that my shot, after all, had caught the brute in the jaw. The bear had got him in a firm hug, and was rolling over and over with him, growling most savagely, and smothering him with the blood that rushed from the broken jaw.

Billy's knowledge of the tricks of the wrestling ring, and his great strength, here now, however, stood him in good stead. His strong little bandy legs were twined, with a clutch like ivy, round the hind quarters of the bear, keeping it from tearing him with its hind claws. He had got his left elbow right under the bear's throat, a favourite wrestling trick of Billy's, keeping its mouth from his face, and with his right fist he was dealing the infuriated brute sounding blows in the face, the ribs, and over the snout, shouting like a madman all the while, and mingling Hindoo and marine oaths together, in the oddest and most laughable jumble imaginable. The bear was a big powerful animal, and we began to note with concern, that in their struggles, the strangely but, after all, not unevenly matched combatants had rolled very near to the edge of the precipice. They writhed and panted and struggled. Billy's grip was as unyielding as the bear's. For once the shaggy monster of the woods had encountered a hug fully as determined as his own. The growling savage was tearing at Billy's shoulders, cutting deeply into the flesh, as we could see. The cub had disappeared into the undergrowth. Billy was pommelling the bear, raining his blows with lustiest good will on the bleeding face of the maddened animal. Over and over they rolled. They were now terribly near the edge of the precipice. With a last defiant whoop from Billy, the interlocked combatants gave one lurch on the giddy edge of the deep rocky precipice, and, as we rushed to the verge, we saw the black jumbled mass bound from an overhanging sharp-edged ledge of basalt, and rumblingly disappear down the gloomy shady depths of the chasm. Not one of us spoke. I do not think one of us exchanged a syllable as we clambered down. We were all too busy with our forebodings, and sick at heart with the fate of our companion. Behind this wall of jagged rock we expected to find the mangled body of poor Billy. It was impossible any one could fall from such a height and not be killed. I hurried forward and tried to push C. up from behind. He was desperately tugging at a tuft of grass which grew out of a cleft in the rock, when a sound smote on the stillness that caused me to stagger. What in the name of thunder had caused all this commotion? Only this! On the other side of the great opposing rock, we could now distinctly hear, "Twanke diddle oh! Twanke diddle oh! Twanke diddle, iddle iddle, oh!" crooned softly. There was no doubt about it; Billy had escaped as by a miracle, and there he was, giving us his jolly old chorus, albeit he gasped somewhat for breath, and seemed to be rather thick in the wind.

Poor Billy! He soon had a brimming soda and brandy brought him, and then we learned the particulars of his unpremeditated and unprecedented fall. As we looked up at the frowning crags, we could scarcely, even yet, reconcile his escape with the grim evidence of the fearful height he had fallen. Yet, barring a terible bruise on the thigh, and his torn and lacerated shoulders, he was sound in wind and limb. On examining the bear, we found that the whole of her ribs had been smashed in, as you would crush an egg-shell. She must have fallen on the jagged rock we saw from the top, and fortunately her body reached the earth first, and doubtless saved poor Billy from being smashed into a mangled heap.

ANOTHER GIRLS' CLUB-ROOM.

We are glad to hear that it is proposed to open a club room, with piano, gymnasium, and light refreshments, for the very poor girls in the neighbourhood of Tottenham-court-road. The Rev. Stopford Brooke will have the entire management. To open the club will involve an expenditure of £500. This will cover the expenses of furnishing and ensure against debt for at least one year.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

JUVENILIA: CHRISTMAS BOOKS, &c.

WE have received another batch of Christmas books, books for young people and presentation volumes:—

Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co. have sent us: "Christmas in Many Lands" (Scannell); "The White Elephant" (Dalton); "A Week in Arcadia" (Holmes); "The War Tiger" (Dalton); "Competitors" (Mrs. Seymour); "Marmaduke Multiply's Merry Method of Making Minor Mathematics" (three parts); "Lost in Ceylon" (Dalton); and the "Old Corner Series"—a series of illustrated Nursery tales.

From Gardner, Dalton, and Co. we have received:—"Captain Christie's Granddaughter" (Lamb); "Left to our Father," "The Truth will Out," "The Biter Bit," and "Edwin Lloyd" (Kelly).

From Messrs. Hatchards, Piccadilly:—"Wanted, a Camel" (Allen), and "The Fisherman's Daughter" (Montgomery).

From the National Temperance Publication Depot:—

"Avondale Priory" (Shadwell): and "The National Temperance Mirror."

From Mr. William Isbister (Limited):—

"The British Hive and its Working Bees" (Miall Smith.)

From Mr. Thomas Laurie:—

"Two Fairy Girls and Two Magic Pearls." (Litart.)

From Messrs. Cassell and Co.:—

"Commodore Junk." By George Manville Fenn.

TRAVEL.

JAMES, F. L., M.A., F.R.G.S. "The Unknown Horn of Africa." (George Philip and Son.)

[A description of Somali Land, being the record of "An Exploration from Berbera to the Leopard River." The narrative illustrations of this handsome volume have been drawn from photographs by Mrs. Gordon Hake. The hand-coloured illustrations of fauna are drawn by Mr. Keuleman. These fauna are described in an appendix. Pp. 344, cloth. Price 28*s.*, or, illustrations uncoloured, 21*s.*]

LEUTEMAN, H., and Prof. KIRCHOFF. "Graphic Pictures of Native Life in Distant Lands." (George Philip and Son)

[A series of twelve large coloured plates, illustrating the typical races of mankind. Each plate is accompanied by a description translated from the German of Professor Kirchoff by Mr. George Philip, jun. Large 4to, pp. 54, cloth.]

FICTION.

FEARON, ALEC. "The Root of all Evil." (Swan Sonnenschein.)

A story—described as "A Farmhouse Tragedy of Thirty Years ago"—in one volume. Pp. 270, cloth.]

PAMPHLETS: POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE.

"English Free Trade: its Foundation, Growth, and Decline." By Henry Mann. (Providence: Providence Press Co.); "The Oxford Shorthand: a Natural System, &c., &c." (Swan Sonnenschein); "Annual Report of Kensington Public Analyst" (Kensington: Wakeham and Son).

HISTORY.

BORLASE, WILLIAM COPELAND, M.P. "The Descent, Name, and Arms of Borlase of Borlase in the county of Cornwall." (Exeter: William Pollard and Co.)

[A family history of considerable general interest. The author sketches the history of his family from an early date down to 1745, a chapter on "Dr. Borlase, the Cornish historian," being reprinted from the *Quarterly Review* for 1874. There are numerous illustrations—coats of arms, memorial windows, &c.—and a genealogical table. Pp. 205. Indexes of names and places.]

SCIENCE.

MILLS, JOHN. "Alternative Elementary Chemistry." (Sampson Low.)

[The lessons in this little volume have been adapted to the requirements of the "alternative course" set out in the South Kensington Science Syllabus. The work is, of course, mainly experimental: the experiments being carefully devised and very clearly described. Pp. 104, cloth, 64 diagrams.]

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

St. George's Students' Union—Rev. S. J. Perry on the Transit of Venus Expedition, Catholic Schools, Westminster Bridge-road, 8.

South London Parliament—Debate on School Board Policy.

Royal Aquarium, Westminster—Chrysanthemum Fête.

London Dialectical Society, Anderton's Hotel—Mrs. Besant on "The Population Question," 8.

Mildmay Radical Club—Meeting to protest against Sir Charles Warren's police management," 8.

South Kensington Liberal Club—G. Elliot on "Raleigh," 8.

Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.

Lectures.—Dean of Exeter on "Geometry," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; Max O'Rell on "America and the Americans," Birkbeck Institution, 8; G. Oliver on "Disestablishment," Newington Reform Club, 8.30; J. S. Keay on "Free Trade," Hammersmith Liberal Club, 8.30; H. Just on "Christian Socialism," Clark's-buildings, Bloomsbury, 8.

Institute of Bankers, London Institution, 6.

London Vegetarian Society, Pilgrim Hall, New Kent-road, 8.

Bakers and Weights and Measures Bill, Holborn Town Hall, 8.

National Health Society's Lectures—Miss Homersham on "Sick Nursing," at Moray Lodge, Campden-hill, W., 3; Owen Lankester, M.R.C.S., on "Domestic Hygiene," at Newington-green Schoolhouse, Church-path, 8.

TO-MORROW.

Princess Christian opens Bazaar in aid of Queensland-road Mission Hall, Holloway Hall.

Society of Telegraph Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.

Royal Victoria Hall—Ballad Concerts.

Lectures.—National Health Society—First Aid to the Injured, at Devenhurst, Chiswick, 11; Mr. G. Simons on "Modelling and Sculpture," at Arts and Crafts Exhibition; Miss Agnes Ward on "The History of Education," Kensington High School for Girls; Mr. W. Roston Bourke on Technical Education, North Islington Central Liberal Club, 8; Mr. Sampson Morgan on "Allotments," St. Pancras Reform Club, 8.30.

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